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2 British ports vote against strike

LONDON (R) — Workers at two of Britain's busiest ports voted Friday against joining a week-old national dock strike, but a predicted return to work failed to materialise at Tilbury, London's major container terminal. The complex dispute has closed or disrupted six of the 10 biggest ports and halted up to 45 per cent of the country's non-fuel seaborne trade. In Tilbury, where a split vote at a meeting Thursday left the picture confused with many men believing that the stoppage was over, only a small minority turned up for work Friday morning. But at Felixstowe in eastern England, Britain's biggest container port, and at the busy ferry and freight port of Dover on the Channel, mass meetings resolved not to join the walkout. The action in the docks is linked to a six-month-old strike in the British coalfields.

PLO executives meet on Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee will meet on Monday in Tunis to discuss preparations for convening the Palestine National Council (PNC), Palestinian sources said here Friday. The meeting, which will be presided over by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, will be attended by eight of the 14 members of the Executive Committee. Those attending are Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas (both representing Fateh), Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad, representative of the Arab Liberation Front (ALF) and four independents — Dr. Hanna Nasir, Dr. Ahmad Sidki Al Dajani, Mr. Hamed Abu Sittch and Mr. Jamal Sorani. Representatives of Syrian-based Palestinian factions and two independents living in Damascus are not expected to attend the meeting.

APU urges efforts to thwart Israeli plan

AMMAN (Petra) — The secretary general of the Arab Postal Union (APU) Friday called on the Arab states to exert more efforts and be more alert to thwart a plan by the Israeli government to issue stamps on the Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. The secretary general was speaking at the conclusion of a meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council which started in Amman on Wednesday.

Spain say Israeli ties imminent

TEL AVIV (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was quoted Friday as saying that Spain would soon establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Mr. Gonzalez told the Israeli newspaper Haaretz: "Our intention to establish diplomatic ties with Israel is clear and determined. We will do so in the not distant future. But we haven't determined the exact date."

Kahane attacks Jackson

NEW YORK (R) — Extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane arrived in New York Friday on a visit to raise money for his campaign to expel Arabs from Israel, and immediately attacked black leader Jesse Jackson as a "bigot, racist and Jew-hater." The Brooklyn-born founder of the militant Jewish Defence League urged U.S. Jews not to support Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale, charging he had "capitulated" to Mr. Jackson. If Jews "can't vote for President Reagan they should stay home," he said.

Tests show sunken ship free of radioactivity

ROTTERDAM (R) — News tests have shown no traces of radioactivity in the holds of the sunken French freighter Mont Louis, clearing the way for the salvage of its nuclear cargo, salvage company Smit International said Fraidy. The tests were the first to be made on water from inside the ship, which went down off the Belgian coast on Saturday carrying 30 barrels of toxic uranium hexafluoride. They were made possible by the drilling of holes in the hull of the vessel Thursday. These holes also released trapped air and allowed the ship to settle firmly on the ocean floor.

Lagos suspends tribal leaders

LAGOS (R) — Two leading Nigerian traditional rulers whose recent trip to Israel was condemned as an embarrassment by the Nigerian military government were Friday suspended as chairmen of their states' councils of chiefs, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported. Orders from the military authorities said the two rulers, Oba (King) Okunade Sijuade, leader of the 14-million-strong Yoruba tribe of western Nigeria, and Ado Bayero, emir of Kano and the second-ranked traditional ruler in the mainly Muslim north, were suspended for six months.

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Hassan, cites dangers of settlements, says elections proved Israeli hardline

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Friday the number of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories exceeds 174 and the total area of land assigned for settlements by Israel constitutes 26 per cent of the whole area of the West Bank. The Prince also said he cannot differentiate between those Israelis who call for granting the Arabs their civil rights and those who demand the annexation of occupied territories, because, he said, both side complement each other.

In an interview with Jordan Television, Prince Hassan said the recent Israeli general elections have resulted in the emergence of a very hardened attitude among the Israeli society, which calls for evicting all Arabs from their homeland.

The Prince spoke about a number of issues of concern to Arab citizens and called for the establishment of a strong Arab industrial base capable of confronting Israel's plans that aim at transforming itself into a technological "defence base" linked with U.S. industrial industries in the coming years.

Following are excerpts of Prince Hassan's statements broadcast in the "Our Issues" programme and given reply to questions by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, director of the University of Jordan's strategic studies centre, and Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, president of the Jordanian Journalists Association.

"I would like to refer at the outset to statement made by the founder of the Kingdom, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein about the Palestine question. He wrote in his memoirs that the Palestine problem is a disaster to the Arabs.

"On the Israeli side the Jews sought and still seek to own the whole of Palestine and after 30 years, the Arabs still fail to realise the truth about the aims of the Jews.

"The Israelis continue to provoke the Arabs to take a position which would display them as the party to blame for any conflict. King Abdullah said before the 1948 war that the Arabs do not accept aggression and when they are called on to defend their homeland they will not hesitate to do so. He said that the Arabs did defend their lands and hoped to reach a peaceful solution. The whole Middle East area is now in a state of no peace and no war, and passes through a transitional period awaiting the outcome of the Israeli elections, and the U.S. presidential elections, at a time when the Red Sea and the Gulf are witnessing danger and the Israelis in the occupied territories are about to embark on carrying out changes in the territory while the Arabs are awaiting the holding of an Arab summit meeting."

In reply to a question, Prince Hassan said that the Israelis have built more than 174 settlements in the occupied lands for what they claim to be security reasons and the Israelis say that they will use 26 per cent of the Arab land to build settlements.

"But in fact the Israelis have actual control over 50 per cent of the whole of Palestinian land for carrying out their projects," the Crown Prince said. "If we want to talk about the situation in the West Bank we ought to go back to the Palestinian Arab rights and consider the struggle in the region as one between two nationalities and about the Zionist movement which created Israel in our midst, although we now witness two trends in the Israeli society — the extremists and the liberals.

"There is a strong link between the Israeli elections and the coming U.S. presidential elections. In the United States we see the presidential candidates and the two American parties seeking to win the support of the Zionist lobby and we see the American U.N. delegate describing the Reagan Middle East peace plan as outdated.

This indicates that there is some sort of political vacuum in our region at the moment. This is in fact not a transitional period but "a boiling" period for us and for our kinsmen under Israeli rule. It is a dangerous phase because, as I said, the recent Israeli elections have resulted in the emergence of an extremist attitude in the Israeli society that calls for driving off all the Arabs from their homeland.

"We are now concerned with how to contain this danger and how we can stand firm, shouldering our responsibilities at this stage and supporting the Palestinian people's rights. In the Israeli society there is no-one who clearly calls for granting the Palestinians their rights in their homeland because if this happened it would mean that the Israel allows the Arabs to exercise their rights, and then establish their independence.

"But we should reaffirm to the world community and the U.N. Security Council the historic right of the Palestinians in their homeland, and their right to self-determination.

"We do not seek to improve the living condition of the Palestinians under Israeli rule but we rather seek to establish the first step leading towards an independent Palestinian identity and to end the occupation.

"We do not accept Israeli extremism and the views of the Israeli Herut Party which calls for seizing not only the whole of Palestine but also other parts of Arab countries and set up what they call the land of Israel. The Israelis base their plans on Biblical terms that occurred hundreds of years ago, and they now try to apply this to the land of today with support from a superpower.

"We seek to establish the rights of the Arab people in their homeland and their rights to use their resources, and we do not want to

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His Majesty King Hussein Thursday receives Sudanese envoy Izzeddin Al Sayyed, who delivered a message from Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri to the King (Petra photo)

Jordan receives Sudanese invitation to Red Sea talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday received a message from Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri containing an invitation to Jordan to take part in a meeting of Red Sea littoral countries to be held in Khartoum on Sept. 16. The meeting, to be held at foreign ministers level, will discuss measures to be taken to ensure safety of navigation in the Red Sea, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The message was delivered to King Hussein at the Royal Court by Sudanese envoy Izzedin Al Sayyed who arrived in Amman Thursday morning for this mission and left later in the day carrying a reply message to the Sudanese president.

The audience at the Royal Court was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Before he left Amman, Mr. Sayyed said in a statement that the message dealt in particular with the mining of the Red Sea, and his visit and the message were for coordinating Arab countries' position for the sake of ensuring safety in the Red Sea and keeping it free from international rivalry.

The natural resources and the safety of the Red Sea should be safeguarded and the projected foreign ministers meeting will discuss ways of ensuring that, and study the impact of mining on the countries bordering the sea, Mr. Sayyed said.

In a dispatch from Khartoum, Egypt's Middle East News Agency quoted a statement by Mr. Numeiri as saying the conference would try to "agree on specific measures to protect the Red Sea and guarantee its security and stability."

The statement said Mr. Numeiri had sent the invitation in letters to the heads of state of all eight countries bordering the Red Sea, where mine explosions have damaged at least 17 ships since early July.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia said Wednesday night they had accepted the Sudanese invitation. Jordan, North and South Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti have also been invited, the statement said.

Bonn assures Jordan of continued help

BONN (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was promised continued help for Jordan during talks Friday with West German Development Aid Minister Juergen Warnke.

A Bonn ministerial statement said that in making the pledge, Mr. Warnke praised Jordan's economic and development policies which had met with success despite difficult external circumstances.

The ministry said Bonn has so far provided aid amounted to one billion marks ($346 million) for economic and social development programmes.

It said future cooperation with Jordan, for which 83 million marks ($28.7 million) was recently set aside, includes the development of the nation's highlands and will help make it less dependent on food imports.

Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who later hosted an official luncheon for the Crown Prince, described Jordan as one of West Germany's closest friends in the Arab World and one whose economic expansion had been followed with admiration.

Commenting on political issues, Mr. Genscher said Middle Eastern nations should use proposals already "on the table" to try to achieve a lasting peace in the region.

During the luncheon in Prince Hassan's honour, Mr. Genscher said he appreciated the Crown Prince's efforts to try to achieve a Middle East peace settlement.

But Mr. Genscher urged Jordan to use as a framework two different proposals made two years ago by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Arab League in a meeting in Fez, Morocco.

Differences over approach to peace in the Middle East must be overcome, but it will take courage and the ability to recognise what is possible, Mr. Genscher said.

Mr. Genscher said he was very concerned over the four-year-old war between Iran and Iraq. West Germany is neutral in the conflict, and supports efforts of the United Nations to resolve it, he said.

"The fighting has demanded severe sacrifices from the people and threatened the freedom of shipping in the Gulf," he said.

Prince Hassan met Chancellor Helmut Kohl Thursday.

A government statement said Dr. Kohl repeated that Bonn, in cooperation with its European Community partners, would continue to seek a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

Dr. Kohl's centre-right government has said it supports efforts to resume stalled talks on a Middle East peace plan and has condemned Israel's policy of continued Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Prince Hassan arrived in Bonn on a three-day working visit Thursday morning.

The Prince is accompanied by a delegation of representatives from Jordan's academic community who are holding talks with officials of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), headquartered in Bonn.

Arabs warn U.S. against free trade pact with Israel

AMMAN (J.T) — Arab countries have warned the United States of the consequences of implementing its projected free trade zone pact with Israel and said that the Arab Nation reserves its legitimate right to take measures to counter the project.

The warning came in a statement issued at the end of the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC) meeting in Amman which discussed the effects of such project as well as Western countries' plans to counter Arab boycott regulations imposed against Israel.

A statement, read out at a press conference by Arab League Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdul Muhsen Zalzalah, expressed the Arab countries' concern over the project and said if implemented, the free trade pact between the United States and Israel would strengthen Israel militarily, promote its construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab lands and further its violations of international law.

Dr. Zalzalah accused Europe and the United States of obstructing the Arab boycott of Israel and said that possible retaliation measures would be taken against American and European interests in the Middle East.

European and American interests in the Arab World would suffer to the extent to which they disregarded its boycott regulations, Dr. Zalzalah said.

According to Dr. Zalzalah the Arab League General Secretariat will, in cooperation with the Arab Boycott Office against Israel, Arab missions abroad and Arab chambers of commerce, launch an international campaign to explain the boycott and the consequences of ignoring it.

The Arab League considers violations of the boycott regulations as a threat to Arab national security, Dr. Zalzalah said.

Dr. Zalzalah said a committee had been set up to discuss ways to ensure strict application of the boycott and means to strengthen it.

The Arab council's meeting in Tunis will discuss ways for implementing these decisions and measures to be taken against U.S. and European institutions that violate the regulations, Dr. Zalzalah said.

On inter-Arab relations, Dr. Zalzalah said that the council has taken a number of resolutions for further facilitating trade among Arab countries. The council called on Arab states to open their markets for Lebanese products to support the steadfastness of the people of South Lebanon in the face of the Israeli occupation, but called for extra precaution to be taken to prevent Israeli goods from infiltrating the Arab states.

The council also took several decisions reflecting a unified Arab stand with regard to international economic issues and subjects that would be taken up by the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The council also endorsed a number of measures for increasing Arab dependence on local and national manpower and for encouraging investments in the Arab World. The council set up a technical committee to unify Arab financial and accounting systems in the Arab World and approved measures that would promote the role of Arab-European and Arab-American chambers of commerce in foiling attempts against the Arab boycott regulations.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani, meanwhile said the U.S. and Europe had mounted a campaign to block the boycott through means such as refusing to accept shipping documents and letters of credit certifying that goods were not of Israeli origin.

He told Reuters the proposed U.S.-Israeli free trade agreement would enable proliferation of Israeli goods in neighbouring markets and further technical cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the military field.

"There are many examples of details of new scientific discoveries by American Jews going to Israel before they reach the sponsors of financiers of the research projects," he said.

But the proposed agreement would further this process, particularly in the field of military and electronic research, he said. It would provide support for the failing Israeli economy and integrate it into the American market, he added.

Klibi in Beirut after AESC meeting in Amman, page 2

King inspects army unit, calls for combat readiness

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has called on Jordan Armed Forces to pursue efforts and preparations for the highest standard of efficiency and combat readiness.

The King was addressing the officers of the Third Royal Armoured Division which he inspected Thursday and Friday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

During the inspection tour the King was briefed on the tasks and duties of the division by the officers.

The King, accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, reviewed the various training programmes and practical applications performed by the division.

King Hussein also expressed his appreciation at the high standard of training of the unit.

The division's officers and soldiers also expressed their happiness at the King's visit and pledged to rally around the wise leadership of the King.

Peres, Shamir say agreement is close

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli leaders Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres said Friday they hoped to tie up their talks on bipartisan government by early next week, but Mr. Peres was threatened by a split in his Labour Party if he struck a deal with Mr. Shamir.

A walkout by Labour's left-wing Mapam faction could change the balance power between the two parties and leave Mr. Peres scrambling to bring allied parties under Labour's umbrella to recover.

But most observers believed Mapam's threat would not block a power-sharing accord between the two big parties, which see a joint government as the only way to end their political deadlock.

Mr. Shamir, the caretaker prime minister, and Mr. Peres, the premier-designate, both reported progress during a two-hour meeting on an arrangement that would allow their ideologically divided parties to govern together.

After weeks of intensive negotiations following last month's inconclusive general election, Mr. Peres said he and Mr. Shamir had almost completed working out the basis of a grand coalition that would rule Israel for the next four years and two months.

Officials in both Labour and Mr. Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc said the two men would take turns to be prime minister. They could not confirm newspaper reports that Mr. Shamir had agreed to let Mr. Peres hold the post for the first 25 months.

The two leaders agreed to meet again on Sunday to work out final details.

"I feel we are very close... I hope that our meeting on Sunday afternoon will accomplish our purpose," Mr. Shamir said.

McFarlane says U.S. remains committed to Reagan initiative

SAN FRANCISCO (USIA) — The United States remains committed to President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative of September 1982, his national security affairs adviser said in addressing a Jewish group in San Francisco.

The president's aide, Robert C. McFarlane, told the "Hadassah National Convention" that the initiative remains "a solid basis for an equitable resolution of this anguishing conflict."

The United States will actively pursue the peace initiative "when the parties themselves are ready to resume negotiations," Mr. McFarlane explained, adding, "the U.S. will not attempt to impose a peace on the Middle East."

Israel Radio quoted Jeane Kirkpatrick, the permanent U.S. representative to the U.N., as saying in an interview last week that the Republican Party's platform for the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections did not include the Reagan initiative because it may be outdated. However, Mrs. Kirkpatrick's spokesmen subsequently accused Israeli press reports of distorting the envoy's statement and reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the proposal.

Mr. McFarlane told his audience Thursday that "United States is working to create an atmosphere that will encourage initiatives by all the parties."

Besides ensuring Israel's "security," he said, the American effort requires continued arms sales to key Arab "moderates".

Mr. McFarlane said he was reassured by the enduring Egypt-Israel treaty — which he called "the cornerstone of our approach to Middle East peace" — and the "solid" U.S.-Israel relationship.

He cited "the ten-year record of successful Middle East negotiations" as proof that "negotiations can work to provide peace and security".

The United States, he said, "recognised the enormity of the stakes and stands ready to lead."

U.S. Middle East policy, he explained, is geared to preventing the "growth of Soviet influence" in the region, assuring free world access to the oil resources of the Gulf, preserving the political stability and territorial integrity of America's allies in the Middle East, countering "state-sponsored terrorism" — which, he said "is ruthlessly used by Iran, Libya and Syria" — and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Israel.

Libyans approve unity accord as Moroccans vote in referendum

RABAT (R) — Moroccans Friday voted in a referendum aimed at giving a democratic seal of approval to the recently-signed treaty of union with Libya.

In Tripoli, the Libyan General People's Congress unanimously approved the treaty which is due to become effective Saturday, the 15th anniversary of the revolution which brought Colonel Muammar Qadhafi to power.

About seven million Moroccan voters were expected to endorse overwhelmingly the alliance between Morocco and Libya which startled the Arab World and beyond.

Signed in the border town of Oujda on Aug. 13, the treaty brought Syrian President Hafez Al Assad hurriedly to Libya and Algiers. Signalling his concern, French President Francois Mitterrand held secret talks with King Hassan in the summer resort of Ifrane on Thursday.

The result of the referendum in Morocco is not in doubt as all political parties have vigorously campaigned for approval.

Political leaders at meetings all over the country have described the treaty as a first step towards regional and Arab unity.

They said the union should not be seen as a Rabat-Tripoli effort to counter a treaty of brotherhood and concord signed by Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania.

Rabat and Algiers are at odds over the Western Sahara conflict in which Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas have been fighting Morocco for nine years for the independence of the former Spanish territory.

France, the former administrative power in most of North Africa, closely watches developments in the area, fearing increased polarisation between the central Algerian-Tunisian entente and the two wings of the Maghreb (North-West Africa) now in alliance.

No details of Thursday's talks between Mr. Mitterrand and King Hassan were available. The two will resume talks over the weekend when the French president returns to Morocco after a brief private visit to Portugal.

French diplomats here said King Hassan could prove a moderating influence on Col Qadhafi and help bring about a negotiated withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad.

France has always been careful to be even-handed towards Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria.

Iranian defector named as brother of rebel leader

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. office of the Iranian opposition group Mujaheddin identified the pilot of an F-4 jetfighter who defected to Iraq Thursday as the brother of a Mujaheddin commander executed by Iran's government.

A spokesman for the group said a statement also issued by its Paris office identified the pilot as Iranian Air Force Captain Rahman Nagheeb, whose brother Mohsen, a Mujaheddin resistance commander, was arrested and executed last summer.

Iraq said earlier two Iranian pilots had flown the U.S.-built plane to an Iraqi military base and asked for asylum, but Mujaheddin said it could not identify the other pilot.

It said its information was based on reports from members of the Mujaheddin in Iran.

The spokesman said Capt. Nagheeb was cashiered from the air force several months ago, apparently because of suspicion in the government that he also was a Mujaheddin supporter, but he had not actually been relieved of his duties.

Iran confirmed that one of its military aircraft had landed in Iraq Thursday and blamed the apparent defection on what it called Western imperialism and the exiled leftist Mujaheddin opposition group.

Tehran radio did not mention the type of aircraft, but described the incident as part of a plot by the Iraqi government and "international arrogance" — a term normally used to refer to the United States, France and other Western countries. (Baghdad radio said earlier an Iranian F-4 fighter had landed at a military base in Iraq and that its two pilots had asked for political asylum.)

The Iranian National News Agency IRNA meanwhile again accused Baghdad of hijacking an Iranian passenger plane to Iraq two days ago and said it was using this and the latest incident for propaganda purposes.

Iraq was holding the 193 passengers against their will, it added.

The incident, condemned by Tehran as a plot by Iraq and major Western powers, came two days after a commercial Iran Air flight hijacked on a domestic flight landed in Iraq.

Over 200 passengers and crew from the aircraft were still in Baghdad, after being taken on a tour of Muslim shrines south of the capital.

The Iran Air Airbus was hijacked on a flight between Tehran and Shiraz in southern Iran by an Iranian man and woman who told a press conference arranged by Iraqi officials that they would seek political asylum in Iraq.

Iraqi officials said the passengers and crew had been told they could stay in Iraq or go back to Iran or to any country of their choice. Some passengers told Reuters that all of them wanted to go home.

They are being kept in a Baghdad hotel and only allowed out under guard — security men accompanied them on their bus tour of the Muslim shrines.

INA also reported Thursday that Iraq had unilaterally decided to release a number of Iranian prisoners-of-war to mark next week's Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice), the climax of the annual Muslim pilgrimage to shrines in Saudi Arabia.

It quoted what is described as an authoritative source at the ruling Revolutionary Command Council as saying the decision was taken on humanitarian grounds and not in any expectation of reciprocation by Tehran.

It did not say how many prisoners would be released, but said they would be allowed to go back to Iran or to any other country willing to receive them.

Iran warns Kuwait

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei Friday gave Kuwait an implicit warning over what his country sees as its collusion in this week's hijack of an Iranian airliner to Iraq with more than 200 people on board.

"We are considering seriously the actions which we suspect have been done by some neighbouring states in the hijacking and we are investigating," he told a mass Friday prayer meeting.

"The governments of the region should not think that if it is going to be a game of hijacking they will be the most able," the Iranian president said.

Iran has accused Kuwait, which supports Iraq in its four-year-old war with Iran, of refusing to allow the plane to land there when it was running short on fuel after being hijacked during an internal flight on Tuesday.

It also said Iraqi jet fighters had entered Kuwait air space and forced the airliner to land in Iraq. Both Kuwait and Iraq denied this.

An Israeli border policeman (far right) shoots tear gas at protesters during a riot which erupted when militant Rabbi Meir Kahane tried to enter the Arab village, Umm Al Fahm, to begin a campaign to expel the Arab Population. (AP wirephoto).

Israeli police arrest 7 Kahane followers

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli police arrested seven followers of extremist anti-Arab Rabbi Meir Kahane early Friday when they tried to stop Arabs from entering a Jewish town, police said.

The seven members of Kahane's Kach Party had gone to Beit Shemesh, west of Jerusalem, saying they would stop the entrance of Arab workers in retaliation for police having barred Kahane from the Arab town of Umm Al Fahm on Wednesday.

Kahane, elected to parliament last month on a platform of expelling Arabs from Israeli-held land, had gone to Umm Al Fahm saying he would launch his campaign from there. But violence broke out in the town and police prevented him from going in.

The New York-born rabbi left Thursday night for the United States where he hopes to raise money among wealthy Jews to offer Israeli Arabs in exchange for moving to a Western country.

Israeli leaders and newspapers have almost unanimously condemned Kahane after the anti-Arab parliamentarian's attempt to force his way into an Israeli Arab town led to riots.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said: "The Kahane Phenomenon is negative, dangerous and harmful. Ways must be found to limit the damage he could cause. He should also not be given such excessive publicity."

Mr. Shamir, speaking to a parliamentary committee, Wednesday also accused the supreme court of paying insufficient heed to state security by overturning a ban on Kahane's Kach (thus) Party and allowing him to run in last month's election.

The ultra-nationalist Tehiya (Renaissance) Party said Kahane's effort to enter Umm Al Fahm in his drive to have Arabs expelled from Israel was a needless provocation.

Police, saying they feared a bloodbath, stopped Kahane from entering. Many parliamentarians are calling for tougher legislation against what they call racist provocation.

Klibi in Beirut after visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Agencies) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi Thursday said the issue of South Lebanon concerns all Arabs and that the Arab League will exert all effort to support the people in South Lebanon in their just struggle to liberate it from the Israeli occupation and to restore legitimacy to its soil.

Mr. Klibi who was speaking to journalists at Beirut Airport, said: "We renew our call for rallying efforts to build Lebanon and revive its economic facilities. That is why we have supported the National Unity Government of Mr. Rashid Karami."

Mr. Klibi arrived in Beirut for a visit to Lebanon that had been postponed several times.

Mr. Klibi, here to discuss the question of Israeli-occupied South Lebanon, called on President Amin Gemayel at Bikfaya, north-east of Beirut, to offer condolences on the death of his father, Falangist Party Leader Pierre Gemayel.

He also conferred with Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Muslim militia movement Amal and minister for the South, greeted Mr. Klibi at Beirut Airport.

Beirut radio quoted Mr. Klibi as saying: "We are doing our utmost to support the cause of the south against Israeli occupation and to secure its liberation and return to the fold of the legal authority."

Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Klibi reviewed the Arab League role at both the international and Arab levels, in addition to its contribution towards the reconstruction of Lebanon and the various aspects of the Lebanese crisis.

Mr. Klibi left Amman Thursday at the end of his visit to Jordan during which he took part in the Arab League Economic and Social Council meeting.

In a statement to the press at the end of his visit Mr. Klibi said that Arab countries' efforts should now concentrate on rebuilding the Arab Nation and reestablishing solidarity among Arab states.

Efforts and contacts are continuing for holding an Arab summit conference in Riyadh where important issues are to be discussed, Mr. Klibi said.

Mr. Klibi spoke about problems facing the Arab Nation and noted that some of these problems are taking priority over the central issue, that of the Palestine question. But the Arab League, he said is exerting full efforts to focus Arab countries attention towards that question.

With reference to the Gulf war, Mr. Klibi said that the Arab League is involved in efforts aimed at stopping the conflict and ending the bloodshed.

He called on Arab countries to make serious efforts to bring about peace and stability in Lebanon and to take a firm stand in the face of Israeli ambitions in South Lebanon.

Mr. Klibi also urged Arab states to continue supporting the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israel rule.

Abu Musa pledges more attacks against Israel

DAMASCUS (R) — Rebel Palestinian leader Abu Musa Thursday told guerrillas mourning four of their comrades killed in an Israeli air raid that he would intensify the fight against Israel.

The Palestinian News Agency WAFA quoted Abu Musa as saying: "We will maintain the revolution and step up its armed struggle against Israel."

Abu Musa, whose real name is Col. Mohammad Saeed Musa, was speaking at a funeral attended by thousands of guerrillas in the Yarmouk Refugee Camp near Damascus.

The four guerrillas died when Israeli aircraft attacked buildings used by Abu Musa's dissident Fateh faction in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on Tuesday.

Abu Musa, who split from the mainstream Fateh organisation led by Mr. Yasser Arafat in 1983, attacked what he termed Mr. Arafat's "deviationist course" and "all those involved in plots to liquidate" the Palestinian cause, WAFA said.

Meanwhile Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat arrived in North Yemen Thursday for talks with Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Palestinian and Arab issues, officials in Sanaa said.

The officials, contacted from Bahrain by telephone, said the PLO chief was expected to brief the Yemeni leader on the progress of reconciliation talks among various PLO factions ahead of a Palestine National Council (PNC) session expected to be held next month.

The PLO chief has been touring several Arab countries ahead of the session in a bid to seek support for his leadership of the PLO. The PNC is the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Arafat was in Harare Wednesday at the end of an African tour. He accused Israel and South Africa of cooperation with the United States to produce nuclear weapons.

Mr. Arafat was Thursday quoted as saying he was happy with Africa's contribution to the Palestinian cause and that both Africa and the PLO faced a common enemy.

The official Seychelles News Agency (SAP) said Mr. Arafat made the statement during a two-hour stopover here Wednesday night on his way to Mozambique.

Soviet Union accuses Israel at U.N. meeting of mass repression

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Soviet Union accused Israel Thursday of carrying out "daily mass repression" in southern Lebanon and demanded its immediate withdrawal from the country.

Ambassador Richard Ovinnikov, the deputy Soviet representative, was one of eight speakers who addressed the U.N. Security Council in support of charges voiced earlier by Lebanon against Israel.

"For the population of southern Lebanon, Israeli occupation means daily mass repression, the shooting of unarmed inhabitants, systematic raids and arrests, overcrowded prisons and concentration camps," Mr. Ovinnikov said.

While the council must demand that Israel forthwith cease its "policy of terror," he said, this was only a palliative.

"The main point is that Israel must put an end to its illegal occupation of Lebanon and withdraw its troops."

Lebanon said earlier this week Israel was violating the rights of inhabitants in areas under its occupation and cutting off the South from the rest of Lebanon.

Pakistan's Shah Nawaz said the Israeli occupying forces shrank from no measure to intimidate the population of southern Lebanon into total submission.

Vinay Verma of India supported a call by Lebanon for a cessation of Israel's practices in the occupied territory and an immediate implementation of two-year-old council resolutions demanding its withdrawal to the internationally-recognised frontier.

China's Liang Yufan said Israel's occupation was the biggest obstacle to the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Arab League's observer, Clovis Maksoud, said Israel's policies were designed to cover up its aim to make southern Lebanon a "suspended territory" with "suspended sovereignty."

Thousands bid farewell to Pierre Gemayel

BIKFAYA, Lebanon (R) — Pierre Gemayel, Lebanon's most prominent Falangist leader, was buried Thursday as thousands of Christian mourners bid him a solemn but restrained farewell.

The 78-year-old Falangist Party chief, a key minister in the National Unity Government, was buried in a family vault on the edge of this mountain village beside his younger son Bashir who, as president-elect, was assassinated in 1982.

President Amin Gemayel, Pierre's 42-year-old elder son, and a host of Christian dignitaries, diplomats and Muslim politicians including Prime Minister Rashid Karami attended the funeral service in Bikfaya's main square.

The square and buildings throughout the town were draped in black and jammed with mourners bidding farewell to the veteran right-wing Christian political leader and warlord, who for decades fought to preserve his people's dominance over Lebanon's Muslims.

As church bells tolled in Bikfaya and throughout the Christians' mountain heartland, people in the crowd expressed a sense of loss.

"He was like a father to us," said Michel Rammouz, a 32-year-old truck driver.

"His death is a great loss to Lebanon. He was a great leader and a nationalist," said Samir Asmar, a 24-year-old bank clerk.

East Beirut and Falangist held towns and villages across the country shut down in mourning. At the funeral there was resigned gloom but few tears.

Amid the silent mourners in the square, a solitary woman broke into loud, mournful wailing during the funeral service.

There was no repetition of the mass hysteria that marked the burial of Bashir Gemayel, a powerful, charismatic figure who had aroused hopes that he could impose a peace on his warring Falangist and opposition countrymen.

The elder Gemayel died Wednesday of a heart attack as his country stood at a crossroads between national reconciliation or a new eruption of the nine-year sectarian civil war.

His death removed the leader of Lebanon's largest, best organised political party and perhaps the most influential Falangist spokesman in the Lebanese government formed four months ago to end the war.

"He shouldn't have died now. We need him because of the situation in the country," said a businessman in the crowd before the service. "He was a great man and a great leader."

Earlier, President Amin Gemayel stood by the coffin shaking hands with thousands of mourners who filed past through the night and into the afternoon.

The president was flanked by his friend and Falangist Party Vice-President Dr. Elie Karameh, 40, a relatively unknown politician whom Pierre Gemayel last month named his successor.

U.K. wants to alleviate suffering in S.Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Britain deeply regrets Israeli restrictions on travel to and from South Lebanon and is working to alleviate the sufferings of the pople in the occupied region, a British diplomat said Thursday.

Richard Palmer, first secretary at the British embassy in Beirut and charge d'affaires during the absence of Ambassador David Miers, made the comments in Sidon, the biggest city in South Lebanon, during a tour of the occupied region.

He was speaking to journalists after calling on former Cabinet Minister Nazih Bizri, deputy for Sidon in the Beirut Parliament and an outspoken critic of the Israeli occupation which has lasted more than two years.

Qadhafi promises to free two Britons

TRIPOLI, Libya (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has promised to free two Britons detained here since April, a Libyan official said Friday.

Foreign Affairs Committee Member Ali Houdiri told reporters he had conveyed the pledge to four British opposition members of parliament (MPs) at Tripoli Airport shortly before they left for home Friday.

He said the decision was a personal goodwill gesture by Col. Qadhafi, adding the Justice Department Committee would meet Friday to review the cases of the two detainees.

He did not name the detainees to be freed or say when they would be released. Six Britons were arrested here following the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in London in April and another five are also serving sentences in Libyan jails.

The siege started after a British policewoman was killed by shots British authorities said were fired from inside the mission

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran
17:40 ..... Cartoons
18:00 ..... World Stories
18:30 ..... Documentary
18:55 ..... Little Hobo
19:20 ..... Programme Review
19:25 ..... Local Programme
20:00 ..... News in Arabic
21:05 ..... Local Programme
22:05 ..... Arabic Series
22:30 ..... Arabic Film
23:00 ..... News in Arabic
23:10 ..... Film Continued

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... Itineraire
19:00 ..... News in French
19:15 ..... L'institt episode 10
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew
20:30 Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady: episode 8
21:00 Amazing years of Cinema: The Gangster
21:20 ..... Saturdy Variety Show
22:00 ..... News in English
22:15 Best Seller: Princess Daisy Part 1

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Light Music
07:30 ..... Newsdesk
08:00 ..... Morning Show
08:30 ..... News Summary
10:05 ..... Morning Show
11:00 ..... News Summary
11:05 ..... Pop Session
12:00 ..... News Summary
12:03 ..... Pop Session
13:00 ..... News Summary
13:05 ..... Pop Session
14:00 ..... News Bulletin
14:10 ..... Jordan Weekly
14:30 ..... Music
15:00 ..... Concert Hour
16:00 ..... News Summary
16:05 ..... Instrumentals
16:30 ..... Old Favourites
17:00 ..... Special Feature
17:30 ..... Music
18:00 ..... News Summary
18:05 ..... Top Twenty
19:00 ..... News
19:30 ..... Date with a Star
20:00 ..... Good Old Days
20:30 ..... Just A Minute
21:00 ..... News Summary
21:05 ..... Country Music
21:55 ..... News Summary
22:00 ..... *Play of the Week*
23:00 ..... News Summary
23:05 ..... Classical Concert
24:00 ..... News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk **06:30** That's Trad **06:45** Financial News **6:55** Reflections **07:00** World News **07:09** 24 Hours: News Summary **07:30** Double Act The World Today **08:00** Newsdesk **08:30** Album Time **09:00** World News **09:09** 24 Hours: News Summary **09:30** From the Weeklies **09:45** Merchant Navy Programme **10:00** World News **10:09** Reflections **10:15** Peebles' Choice **10:30** Brain of Britain 1984 **11:00** World News **11:09** British Press Review **11:15** The World Today **11:30** Financial News **11:40** Look Ahead **11:45** People and Politics **12:15** Letter from America **12:30** My Music **13:00** World News **13:09** News About Britain **13:15** About Britain **13:30** Meridian **14:00** Radio Newsreel **14:15** Anything Goes **14:45** Sports Round-up **15:00** World News **15:09** 24 Hours: News Summary **15:30** Maigret **15:45** Saturday Special **17:00** Radio Newsreel **17:15** Saturday Special **18:00** World News **18:09** Commentary **18:15** Saturday Special **19:00** News Summary **19:02** Saturday Special **19:15** Baker's Half Dozen **19:45** Sports Round-up **20:00** Newsdesk **20:30** Play of the Week: In Two Minds **21:30** Album Time **22:00** World News **22:09** 24 Hours: News Summary **22:30** With Great Pleasure **23:15** What's New **23:30** People and Politics **24:00** World News

VOICE OF AMERICA
1260 MW, 7200, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz.

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report, science and medicine, sports reports; editorial; world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; American viewpoints; features **17:00** News **17:10** This Week **17:30** Special English News and Features **18:00** News **18:10** American viewpoints **18:30** Press Conference USA **19:00** News **19:10** This Week **19:30** Special English News and Features **20:00** News **20:30** Weekend Survey of World News, Correspondent's Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features **21:00** News **21:10** American Viewpoints **21:30** Press Conference USA **22:00** News and Editorial **22:15** Music USA (Jazz)

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Exhibition of Paintings by Jamal Badran at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 661026/7
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Ammon Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

03:46 ..... Fajr
05:11 ..... (Sunrise) Shurug
11:36 ..... Dhuhr
15:12 ..... 'Asr
17:59 ..... Maghreb
19:25 ..... 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:50 ..... Cairo (MS)
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 ..... Aqaba (RJ)
09:30 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:45 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 ..... Riyadh (RJ)
09:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ)
10:00 ..... Beirut (RJ)
10:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)
10:45 ..... Singapore (RJ)
12:05 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
12:20 ..... Moscow (SU)
12:30 ..... Larnaca (CY)
14:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)
17:10 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)
17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 ..... Balgrade, Istanbul (RJ)
18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)
18:45 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)
19:00 ..... Tripoli (RJ)
19:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)
19:50 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
20:50 ..... Cairo (MS)
00:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)
01:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:10 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)
06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)
06:50 ..... Cairo (MS)
07:15 ..... Aqaba (RJ)
08:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)
08:30 ..... Athens (OA)
11:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)
11:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)
12:30 ..... Rome (RJ)
13:30 ..... Moscow (SU)
13:30 ..... Larnaca (CY)
14:30 ..... Bahrain, Doha, Muscat (GF)
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)
15:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)
19:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)
20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)
20:30 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)
21:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)
21:50 ..... Cairo (MS)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Brave Spirit
— A Mex
— Balqees
— Schonwealde
— Nagnad
— A Belopolski
— Audax
— Nedlloyd Rouen

Amin Kawar and Sons Company. Tel: 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in fils

Belgian franc	66.5/	66.9
Dutch guilder	118.7/	119.4
Egyptian guinea	319.3/	324.3
French franc	43.7/	44
Iraqi dinar	384.1/	390.8
Italian lire (for 100)	21.6/	21.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	160.3/	161.3
Kuwaiti dinar	1307/	1313.3
Lebanese lira	59.1/	60.8
Omani riyal	1110/	1121.6
Qatari riyal	105.9/	106.5
Saudi riyal	109/	119.7
Swedish crown	46.5/	46.8
Swiss franc	161.1/	162.1
Syrian lira	47.1/	47.7
UAE dirham	105.1/	105.8
U.K. sterling pound	506.4/	509.4
U.S. dollar	386/	388
W. German mark	133.9	134.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Lowhigh temperature in deg.C.

Amman	17/29
Aqaba	23/37
Deserts	16/32
Jordan Valley	24/36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 32 per cent, Aqaba 19 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Firstaid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 220090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 771125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport .. (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre .. 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn .. 44281-4
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman .. 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Muasher Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Ghassan Yousef 94352
Dr. Wa'el 675035
Mreish pharmacy (24 hours) . 770910
Nairoukh pharmacy (24 hours) 23672
Al Nathif pharmacy ..... (—)
Omar pharmacy 42370
Al Azideen pharmacy 772861
Al Safaa' pharmacy 74054

TAXIS:
Rainbow taxi 37249
Khasem taxi 43620
Ambassador taxi 664660
Karnak taxi 668761
Jihad taxi 842664
Nahda taxi 663003

IRBID
Dr. Hani Gharaibeh 2927
Hala pharmacy 3743

ZARQA:
Dr. Sameer Al Lawzi ..... (—)
Dalal pharmacy ..... (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in fils per kg.

Apple (golden)	250 / 220
Apple (local)	220 / 180
Apple (starken)	250 / 220
Banana	250 / 220
Banana (Mukammar)	240 / 210
Beans	280 / 240
Cabbage	110 / 80
Carrot	130 / 100
Cauliflower (white)	150 / 120
Cherries (all kinds)	400 / 350
Cucumber (large)	130 / 100
Cucumber (small)	260 / 220
Dates	200 / 150
Eggplant (large)	110 / 80
Eggplant (small)	130 / 100
Figs	300 / 250
Garlic (without leaves)	200 / 160
Grapes	160 / 130
Guavas	400 / 350
Lemon	140 / 110
Mallow	60 / 40
Marrow (large)	130 / 100
Marrow (small)	220 / 180
Onion (dry)	160 / 130
Okra	500 / 450
Olives	250 / 220
Parsley	100 / 100
Peaches	500 / 400
Pears	450 / 400
Pepper (sweet)	160 / 120
Pepper (hot green)	160 / 120
Plums	320 / 280
Pomegranates (sweet)	180 / 140
Potatoes	210 / 180
Radishes	100 / 80
Sweet Melon	120 / 40
Tomatoes	90 / 60
Water Melon (7 kg)	140 / 110

King, notables attend prayers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Friday attended prayers at Belal Ibn Rabah Mosque in Shmeisani, Amman. The King and the large groups nf worshippers listened to Friday's sermon delivered by the General Mufti Sheikh Izziddin Al Tamimi during which he called upon Muslims to adhere to the morals of Islam and to follow its principles. Attending the prayers with King Hussein were Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Acting Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijm and a number of officials.

NEWS IN BRIEFS

Hussein cables Malaysian monarch

AMMAN (Petra) His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Thursday to the Malaysian monarch and congratulated him on behalf of the people and governmeot of Jordan on the occasion of Malaysian independence day. In his cable the King wished the Malaysian monarch contiouing good health and further progress and prosperity to the Malaysian people.

Saudi road accident kills Jordanians

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian citizens Ali Abdullah Al Hasanat and hia wife have died as a result of a car accident which occurred in Saudi Arabia. Mr. Hasanat served as a teacher at Karak secondary school.

Prisoners welfare society elects committee

AMMAN (Petra) — The Prisoners Welfare Society Wednesday elected a new administrative committee with Dr. Salem Al Kuswani as its chairman. Advocate Ziad Al Khasawneh, Reverend Kostantine Qurmush, Advocate Eid Al Katarneh, Dr. Taha Zahran, Nemra Tannous Al Sa'eed, Muna Fakhouri, Izzat Sabha and Mohammad Al Ghazzawi were elected members of the new committee.

Companies contribute to youth centres

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Press and Publishing Company Al Dustour board of directors has made a donation of JD 3,000 to support youth activities in Jordan. The board of directors of the Jordan Cement Factories Co. made a donation JD 64,000, the Jordanian Electric Power Company (JEPCO) made a donation for JD 47,000 and the Arab Bank have also contributed towards youth centres in response to a request from Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat.

Fire engines and ambulances rush to the scene of a serious road accident Thursday in which five people were killed and three seriously injured as a result nf a truck with faulty brakes running nut nf control at the Hay Nazzal Ras Al 'Ain junction (Petra photo)

Pharmacy fire indirectly results from road accident

Five are killed as lorry careens out of control

AMMAN (J.T.) — Five people were killed and three others seriously injured in a road accident which occurred at the Hay Nazzal Ras Al 'Ain junction in Amman Thursday morning.

The accideot was caused by a dumper truck with faulty brakes which careened down the hill from Hay Nazzal after the driver lost control. The truck hit pedestrians, severely damaged five cars parked on the side of the street, damaged several stores and hit an electricity post causing the disruption of electrical power over a wide area, before it finally came to a stop. The driver of the truck was reported in a serious condition.

The accident took place early in the morning and the victims were mainly boys selling newspapers and a number of pedestrians near the traffic lights. The accident caused a temporary disruption of traffic movement in the area.

Pharmacy fire

The accident was also indirectly responsible for a fire which engulfed a pharmacy in the junction area later in the day, according to a spokesman for the Public Security Department (PSD). The spokesman said that the pharmacist had a lit a candle in his store as there was no electric light in the whole area. This caused inflammable materials and chemicals to ignite and start a fire which soon engulfed the whole store.

Fire engines from the civil defence department and Amman Municipality were called to the scene to fight the fire, the spokesman said. The pharmacy fire caused extensive damages and heavy losses but no casualties except for one of the firefighters who sustained slight injuries, the spokesman added.

British government aids five schools, university

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exchange of notes was signed at the National Planning Council on Thursday between the Jordanian government and the British government by which the British government will provide a loan of £2 million to finance the provision of equipment for the vocational schools at Karak, Tafila, Jerash, South Shouneh and Hamam and another £2 million loan to finance the provision of equipment for the Faculty of Engineering at Yarmouk University.

These two loans are part of the general development loan amounting to eight million pounds under the exchange of notes which was signed in March 1982 to finance certain development projects agreed between Jordan and Britain within Jordan's current Five Year Plan.

The exchange of notes was signed by NPC President Omar Abdullah Dokhgan on behalf of the Jordanian government and Sir Alan Urwick, the British ambassador in Amman on behalf of the British goveroment.

The signing took place in the presence of Dr. Ziad Fariz, secretary general of the NPC.

Sierra Leone national troupe contributes to the rich cultural programme at Jerash Festival

By Anne Cnunsell
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — The Third Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts ended Friday with the general feeling that it had been an overall success. Certainly the festival succeeded in providing a panoramic display of the arts with varied performances, exhibitions and activities staged throughout the 16-day programme.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Festival Director Mazen Armouti described the festival as a "well-balanced cultural meal" and said that he thought the quality of programmes, in the artistic and cultural sense, to have been better than last year. Dr. Armouti said that this year's programme had been more balanced in geographical representation and in the types of performances staged. "For the first time we had a ballet, a jazz group, a theatre for the deaf, East European troupes, a South American troupe and participants from Africa, which all helped to enrich the programme," he said.

The exciting mixture of cultural heritages and different ethnic backgrounds provided spectacular, fascinating and educational stage shows as audiences had the opportunity to view the traditions of several nations. The Ballet du Columbia's exotic of racial diversity, colourful costumes and rich culture was a case in point, delighting audiences with their repetoire of ritualistic and folkloric songs and dances.

Also popular, visual and unusual were the performances by the Sierra Leone National Dance Troupe, who provided not only a spectacular show but also an insight into the beliefs and traditions of their people. A pulsating drum beat, vibrant costumes and chanting were predominant features in all the numbers, each of which depicted various aspects of the environment, lifestyle and ideology of the tribes in Sierra Leone.

The dances, almost frenzied at times, were compulsive viewing and, combined with acrobatic leaps and unusual instruments, provided a fascinating spectacle. The "Loko Gbondokalie-Mayogo," Dance of the Baboons, relates the story of a hunter in the jungle who watches the baboons beating their chests, chattering and performing acrobatic leaps and summersaults. Returoing to his village, he mimics the apes by imitating their agile antics whilst the throbbing drum beats out the chest-beating music of the baboons.

"The environment around us in Sierra Leone is our livelihood," stage manager of the troupe, Mr. Peter Karefa Smart, told the Jordan Times. "We depend on it for our food and our life.

The fire dance, or "Kulanjain", illustrates the African mastery of the elements and nature. With total disdain and taunting mockery of the flame, a dancer rubs a lighted torch of sticks against his bare skin challenging the flame to burn him whilst assistants pour kerosene over him and the bundle of sticks.

Mr. Smart explained that the fire dancer does not fear the flame because he knows the power of a certain plant whose properties protect him from the fire. Mr. Smart went on to say that people who work with fire such as blacksmiths and goldsmiths learnt of these protection methods which are closely guarded secrets amongst societies, almost like a masonic lodge.

In Sierra Leone the women are also highly respected for their knowledge of plants, said Mr. Smart. Women not only know how to feed their husbands and children, but they can also cure them from illness or kill them using this knowledge, he added.

Intermittently throughout the performance, mysterious, imposing and sometimes frightening forms appear covered in straw and bearing various masks. Mr. Smart explained that these figures are not with doctors but metaphysical masquerades and manifestations of powers, not necessarily good or evil, but often potent powers. These masquerades, which are activated images, are symbolic representations of religious and socio-political cults, each with its own distinctive aesthetics, values, taboos, rituals, ceremonies and philosophical themes.

The women in the troupe play unusual instruments called "Sheghurehs", hollowed-out fruits with hard skins and a net covering of nuts, shells, seeds or buttons that make a stikingly loud and distinctive sound. The different sizes and shapes of drums made from wood and animal hides also have differing tonal qualities depending on the materials used.

Mr. Smart said that the Sierra Leone troupe is made up of artists selected from 14 main tribes in the country and said that the group was formed to maintain the authentic and indigenous forms of all the African dance companies. During the Jerash Festival the troupe performed three different shows illustrating the traditions, customs, creativity and culture of the people of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Smart also said that the troupe hoped to perform two special dances for Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor at Fridays performance. These dances, performed for chiefs and dignitries, are the "Bai Bureh" and "Koyo" dances which illustrate leadership and women's graduation into society respectively.

This was the troupes first performance in the Middle East although they have participated in numerous festivals in Africa, Europe, the Soviet Union and South America. Their unusual and exciting contribution at the Jerash Festival was dramatically visual, entertaining and fascinating, adding to the other well chosen and stimulating programmes.

Members nf the Sierra Leone Natinnal Folklore Troupe display their highly supple, nften frenzied, dance style to the pulsating beat nf the drums (Photo Yousef Allan)

Hassan, cites dangers of settlements

(Continued from page 1)

gain for the Palestinians a mere autonomous rule.

"When we say that we want to contain the present danger we mean to talk about Resolution 242 and the international society's orientatioo towards peace. We want peace, as King Hussein said, to be based on a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and the re-establishment of the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland including Arab Jerusalem. This position is in total contradiction with the Israeli policies. But we have found a minority in the Israeli society, namely the Peace Now Movement, whose members call for peaceful coexistence with the Arabs. The movement is driven by an economic reason because they see Israel facing a $30 billion deficit and this is due to Israel's occupation of the Arab land. This minority refuses this occupation and colonial rule but Zionist leaders continue to base their convictions on what they claim to be security and historical reasons."

Referring to the calls for an international conference on the Middle East, Prince Hassan said they were not an indication of a Jordanian initiative, nor an initiative of an Arab League seven-member committee which has toured the capitals of the five, permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council.

Prince Hassan said the call received the support of some Security Council members.

"The Israelis linked the talks about the international conference to an initiative by the Soviet Union who has been a supporter of Arabs for years," Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince added that in 1973 the Soviet Union participated with the United States in drawing up the Geneva formula in the presence of Arab countries including a Jordanian delegation which took part in the opening ceremony, but the Geneva conference could not achieve anything.

Prince Hassan also said: "When we are speaking about the international conference, we speak about the U.S. rejection of the conference, in addition to the U.S. and Israel's rejection of all peace initiatives including the Reagan initiative.

"If we look to the present trouble spots in the world," Prince Hassan said, "we will see that the Security Council and its members are interested in the minesweeping operations in the Red Sea because of the importance of the region in transporting oil."

Prince Hassan outlined the important role of the Security Council, which he described as the third party in solving the complicated Palestinian problem.

In answer to a question about the role of the council in any peace process, Prince Hassan said: "When I speak about the Security Council, then I am speaking about it as a means."

"Some Security Council member states are also interested in finding other solutions in the Arabian Gulf region and there is a principled commitment to the necessity of finding solution to the Iran-Iraq war," he said. "We should remember that the strategies based on the freedom of transporting oil from the Gulf to the whole world or from the Red Sea to the external world should not lead to new forms of direct imperialism and we should be aware of our Arab and Islamic responsibilities in this stage," Prince Hassan said.

Concerning Jordan's efforts to rally the Arab fold and to find a kind of Arab solidarity or concensus, Prince Hassan said King Hussein chaired the seven-member Arab committee which toured the capitals of the Security Council member states and we always spoke of what was happening in the occupied territories at both Arab and Islamic levels.

Speaking about the long-awaited Arab summit conference, Prince Hassan said: "We in Jordan place the issue of Jerusalem, the usurped land and the Arab people in the occupied territories on the top of the subjects to be discussed at the conference."

Regarding the mining of the Red Sea, Prince Hassan said he did not know who was behind the mining, because the countries concerned have not disclosed who was behind the sabotage.

"This operation," Prince Hassan said, "does not create anything except further polarisation and an opportunity for the superpowers to interfere in the area as they did in the past."

Speaking about Jordan's role in Middle East peace efforts, Prince Hassan said: "We are seeking a permanent and just solution, but are on the other hand we are also working on strengthenoing our armed forces and supplying them with all the means capable of supporting their capabilities and concentrating on the role of the People's Army."

Talking about the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, Prince Hassan expressed the hope that the committee can gain the political Arab momentum and the Arab support to enable it to support the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

Commenting on the Arab boycott regulations against Israel, Prince Hassan said when Israel speaks about a $10 billion defence technology programme during the next 10 years, it not only exploits the double nationalities in the U.S. and in Europe but also seeks markets for its products in the various parts of the world including the Middle East.

Speaking about the role of the information media in covering the issue of the people in the occupied Arab territories and their sufferings, Prince Hassan said, there is no objective information and that he faced this problem when he was drawing up a study on self-determination three or four years ago.

Very few of the Arab writers speak objectively about what is happening in the international forum in relation to the self-determination, Prince Hassan said. He said that he is embarking on publishing a book entitled "The Search for Peace" soon in Europe and the U.S. to address the international minds and masses.

Speaking about Arab waters, Prince Hassan pointed out that a recent meeting on Arab water rights which held in Amman was the first meeting of its kind since the Arab summit in 1964. Israel is exploiting 55 per cent of the Arab waters, he said.

The Arab-Israeli wars were actually "wars of water," Prince Hassan said.

During the 1964 Arab summit the Arab leaders discussed ways to divert the waters of River Jordan, he said. "However, today we are unable to form a joint perception or strategy on this issue" because of inter-Arab disputes on Arab waters, he said. "Perhaps, we might find inter-Arab water disputes before the Arab-Israeli water disputes," he said.

Prince Hassan called for unifying efforts and optimism, "because such optimism is based on the sacrifices of our ancestors and on the justice of our cause."

From this point, Prince Hassan said, Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, has "a leading role in highlighting the dimensions of the Palestinian question and it is also qualified to speak clearly and bravely about our citizens in the occupied lands."

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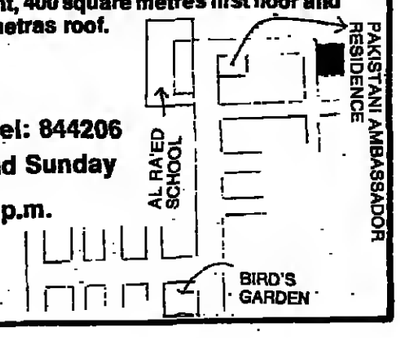

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

Al Ra'i: Umm Al Fahm heroically resists

THE VICTORY which the citizens of the occupied Arab town achieved over the Israeli terrorist Meir Kahane and his gangs represents a genuine and distinguished victory over Zionist extremism and the aggressive alliances which supply the Israeli enemy with all the means of superiority, arrogance and terror.

The uprooting of a nation from its homeland is not at all easy to implement and so is the confiscation of swallowing a land from its legitimate owners, however big a complex superiority and arrogance are and however strong the strategic alliances against the Palestinian people and the Arab Nation are.

The Palestinians are not Red Indians whom the arms of killers can easily kill just as they did in the United States. The land, which can renew its steadfastness and confrontation of all sufferings will not lose its identity and will not be isolated from the Arab World by force and terror.

Therefore, the victory achieved by Umm Al Fahm citizens should be a lesson for those who are preparing for Zionism to swallow Palestine and to extend its terrorist expansion farther beyond it.

The victory of Umm Al Fahm citizens is an open letter to all those lost their weapons and lost their abilities and their preparedness to sacrifice.

Umm Al Fahm victory in its time, place and psychological factors is an outstanding proof that force does not change facts and that physical superiority does not wipeout history, and that terror might lead to further bloodshed and big destruction.

We can say that Umm Al Fahm by winning victory over terror, racialism, Zionism and immoral and inhuman strategic alliances has said a lot and gave many lessons, on top of which is that we, who are not living under occupation, should also stand firmly in the face of conspiracies and steadfast in order to achieve victory for both of us.

Sawt Al Saab: Promising AESC decisions

AT A time when the forum is lacking a joint Arab work and in the absence of Arab solidarity, the decisions of the Arab Economic and Social Council come to give a glimpse of hope and to act as starting point to embody joint Arab work in the face of the joint challenges facing the Arab Nation and threatening its national security.

The AESC's decisions reflect the importance of the unified position in the face of the U.S.-Israeli alliance against Arabs, particularly in relation to the establishment of the Free Trade Area and the European trend to face the Arab boycott of Israel.

Arabs, by using the economic weapon to defend themselves and their national interests are using the most serious weapons they own, thus constituting a starting point for the self Arab force, which has lost its effectiveness amidst the Arab disputes and side differences which have obstructed all efforts and dispersed all powers.

Reciprocity in dealing with others, particularly in the economic field is one of the biggest forms of struggle against Zionism and its ambitions and is capable of putting an end to the wrecklessness by enemies of Arabs and their attempts to harm Arab interests. The dispersion of Arab stand and weak Arab action in dealing with some Western countries have encouraged Washington and its Western allies to attempt to jump over the Arab boycott barriers and to harm the national interests of Arabs through establishing strong relations and strategic cooperation with Israel.

While we believe that the AESC decisions constitute a basis for Arabs to deal with any party trying to impair the Arab rights and their legitimate right in self defence, we hope that the council's decisions would be translated into deeds, to form a broader starting point for achieving genuine Arab solidarity.

Thursday

Al Ra'i: AESC has unifying role

THE FACT that the 37th Arab Economic and Social Council meeting is taking place in Amman is an important event since this meeting is being held in a city where the Arab leaders met in 1981 in a summit conference to decide on the joint Arab economic action. The council's meeting is important since it is being held at a time when the Arab Nation is plagued by differences and internal conflicts, but despite that there is a determination on the part of the Arab governments to reach consensus on what is best for their nation, and a formula to confront the enemy's plans and designs.

The council's meeting, in fact paves the way for another summit meeting, where the leaders of the Arab Nation can take firm decisions vis a vis the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the proposed Free Trade Zone. In a message sent to the council meeting, King Hussein voiced his keenness on presenting the true picture of the situation in our area before the Arab officials and ministers. He said that the council's meeting comes at a time when the Zionist enemy is preparing for a new offensive against the Arabs in the economic as well as military spheres. The King made it clear that U.S.-Israeli strategic and military alliance, and the U.S. decision to establish a free trade zone with Israel place the Arabs face to face with new serious challenges, and above all, place Washington on the same side with Israel, the Arab Nation's common enemy.

Al Dustour: Heroic resistance

THE PALESTINIAN Arab town of Umm Al Fahm has scored its first success against Zionist extremism and fanaticism. Its people drove away Meir Kahane, who had planned to enter the town and drive its people away. The people of Umm Al Fahm won despite the intimidation, repression and armed force brought against them. Racist Zionists who wanted to put their evil plans into force, were rebuffed and driven back by the determination, solidarity and strong will of an unarmed population who wanted to cling to their soil and so render futile all Zionist attempts to deprive them of their homeland.

The racist Zionists who wanted to uproot the Arab people from their land were confronted by a human wall, by steadfastness and challenge that they could not overcome. This was the first success of Umm Al Fahm against fanaticism and racism. The Arabs living outside the occupied territories should take a lesson from this success and try to mobilise their forces and their ranks in the same manner, and hit against Zionism.

The attack by Kahane and his supporters on Umm Al Fahm will not be the last, just as the Israeli aggression on the Arab countries in 1967 was not the last war with the enemy. The people of Umm Al Fahm were confronted by Israeli forces using tear gas to subdue them, but, nevertheless, they came out victorious, and the Arab countries with their military power should also make a point of arriving at victory by defeating their common enemy.

Sawt Al Shaab: Clear-cut Zionists

MEIR KAHANE is not a unique phenomenon in the Zionist society. He is rather an offshoot that represents the ideological conception of that society. Kahane, is but a tool trying to implement plans laid down by Zionist leaders in Palestine and to fulfil the dreams of extremists who want to have the whole of Palestine as their own as "the land of Zionist." Kahane wants to drive the Arabs out of their homeland so that the Zionist leaders can establish a pure Zionist state where only Jews are allowed to live. Any Arab presence in Palestine represents an obstacle in the way of Zionist plans and designs, and prevents the expansion of Israel at the expense of the Arab Nation.

Kahane has been entrusted to drive the Arabs out of their homeland, and another fanatic: Ariel Sharon has been given the task of trying to annex the East Bank to Israel, which, he says, belongs to Israel as well. Kahane and Sharon are two extremists who represent the fanatic Zionist ideology which is intent on fighting any thing that is Arab, Muslim or Christian alike, and grab whatever possible of Arab land inside Palestine and outside it. The world at large should now take note of these actions and should realise that any help to Israel is a direct help to criminals, and fanatics who are determined to destroy world peace.

The FBI and the Arab image

By Musa Kellani

AS IF ABSCAM was not enough, there is something more. The news item was short. Two FBI agents in Atlanta City masqueraded as two Arab sheikhs to lure and arrest prostitutes in gambling casinos. The pro-Arab lobby protested this act of discrimination. What is important is not what the agents did, but what image the Arabs have in the United States in particular, and the West in general. What sort of image is projected to the TV audience and in children's magazines?

The Arabs have been stereotyped in literature and in the mass media as sex-starved desert sheikhs without integrity or as fundamentalist terrorists. This image is a self-perpetuating process since it imprints pictures in the mind. Many TV series are indicative of the hate-image:

The Six Million Dollar Man; Rockford Files, The Bionic Woman, and Bloody Sunday.

Moreover, the production of films as "The Pirate" and "Death of a Princess" do contribute to creating a "split-vision" mentality amongst even the most pro-Arab in the West.

The ugly Arab syndrome is exemplified in the "Billionaire Sheikh Uncle Abdul's" or "Valentino, and the Slave traders," all of which are negative images created by hostile mass media.

But the main fact remains that the seeds of the hate-image against the Arabs and Muslims date back to centuries before the creation of Israel in 1948. The seeds date back to the defeat of the East-Roman Empire by the Arabs and its consequence of horror tales and imagined atrocities. It dates back to the defeat of the Crusaders and its outcome of anti-Islam sermons and literature. It also dates back to the recent struggle against European colonisation and other mandatory occupation forces and its outcome of anti-Arab and anti-Islamic propaganda depicting the Arabs as a backward, barbaric, inferior race, not worthy of political independence. Moreover, narrow minded missionaries generated and engineered a "hostile" image due to their lack of knowledge or they deliberately distorted the image of Islam: Billy Graham stands in this category.

It is true that the one-dimensional image of Arabs is partially due to the predominance in the West of common biblical and Talmodic culture versus the tradition of Islam.

But that does not legitimise the lack of understanding, or the reciprocal misconception resulting in the present "credibility gap". Depicting as negative and abhorent the picture of Arab tradition and its various ramifications will be counter-productive against the "behavioural pattern" of those who initiated it.

In this respect few points should be taken into consideration:-

— Projecting the proper Arab image is crucial now since it is no longer confined to misconceptions but now has its impact on Arab security. It is no longer the danger of misconceptions by European and American public opinion, but it has the implication of actual physical danger of being subjected to a potential armed aggression, as we see in the last three-weeks' events.

— We, Arabs, should not lay the blame solely on the Western culture or mass media because it is a two-way traffic. Our short-comings and lack of experience in the sophisticated art of "Image-Creation" and the naivety of some Arab leaders in addressing the public opinion, are all contributing factors to the blame laid on us as Arabs. We should not scape-goat our hostile communicators or attribute our indolent indifferences and apathy to insurmountable challenges. Our failures are partially due to the lack of Arab professional communicators and training institutes.

— Professional communicators can overcome the drawbacks of a hostile image implanted and imbibed in the Western sub-consciousness since the early formative years of childhood and school. Neither Zionism nor biblical fallout can neutralise an Arab diligent effort similar to what the Germans did after 1945 regarding image-creation. It is possible to rectify the situation in hard work similar to what the Chinese did in this decade.

— To eradicate the erroneous preconception of the genuine Arab image with its multi-faceted, multi-dimensional aspects, there is a vital need to focus on the interdependence of the West and the Arabs. Just as the Japanese and the Zionists did following the distortion of their "image" in this century.

— The "ugly Arab" syndrome is integrally related to the "hate-image" of "oil sheikhs with insatiable thirst for human-blood", petro-dollars and sex. It is a syndrome depicting the Arabs politically as warmongers opposing peace; as cheaters, and as nomad oil billionaires who replaced within 15 years their goats and camels by executive jets.

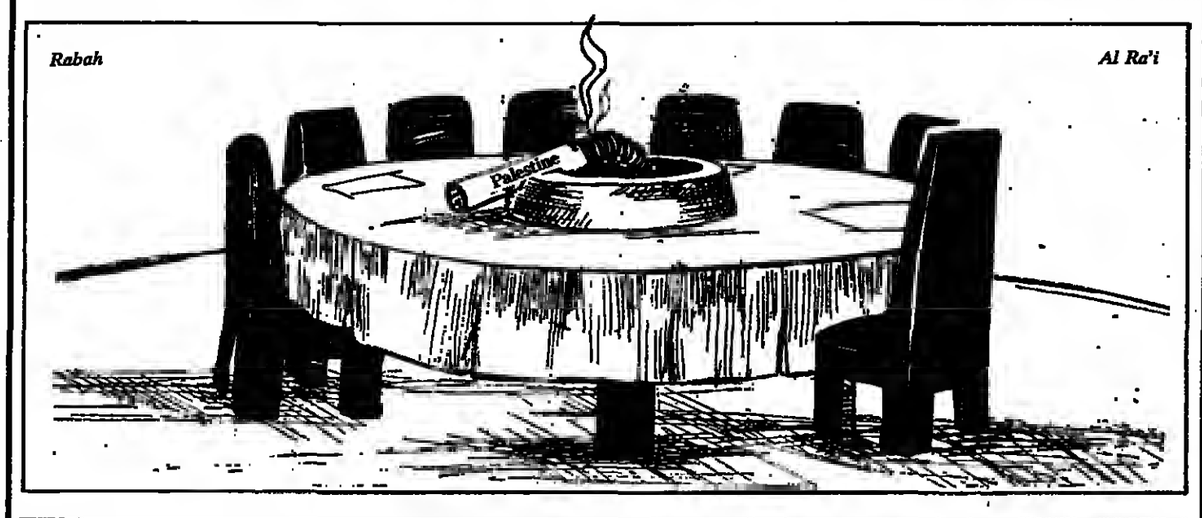
— The basic concept of mass communication is that information can not create new realities but can only reflect and express facts as they are. Consequently, it is not "a question of cosmetics" needed to project a positive Arab image. There should be a change in the Arab behavioural pattern.

— It is a misconception that Western mass-media are subjected to Israeli interests because of Jewish banking houses only. At the moment the Arabs have more money. The real reason is that Arabs lack the sophistication to use their money mass-media wise. It is a fact that the amateurish efforts of resorting to "confidence-men" as public relations experts, who extort huge sums of money for their services, has proved "outcome-wise" to be exactly nil.

— The process of development in our area sometimes demands violent conclusions, revolutions, coup-d'etat — one man's rule — one party system. These are projected as pejorative aspects. The fact remains that, it is a normal development for a nation re-asserting and re-ascertaining its cultural identity after centuries of subjugation by foreigners.

— A recent poll by the Christian Science Monitor revealed that four per cent of Americans approached knew of 16 countries in the Middle East; 23 per cent said half the Arabs are nomadic.

It is high time to rectify the negative stereotyping of Arabs. It is high time to project an image of Arab culture and civilisation, an image of humane and progressive dynamism. The Western negative perceptions could be eradicated, and a new image could be created.



Arab-Americans claim their rights

James Abourezk, former U.S. senator from South Dakota, is founder and chairman of the American-Arab Anti Discrimination Committee (ADC), the rapidly growing and most influential Arab-American organisation. The annual national convention of the ADC was held in Washington from March 15-18 under the title "Decision '84: Claiming Our Rights." The convention was attended by two U.S. presidential candidates, the Reverend Jesse Jackson and former U.S. senator George McGovern of South Dakota. Abourezk talked to Abdulsalam Masarieh of Arabia: The Islamic World Review.

Q: What are the secrets behind the success of your organisation?

A: Our purpose is to organise the Arab-American community into a cohesive unit that will be able to defend itself against discrimination. Our rapid growth is due to application of the principles of political organisation to ADC. I have an excellent executive director, Dr. James Zogby, and others who work with us. First of all, you have to give credit to the Arab-American community itself; when the organisation was in place, Arab-Americans responded very well.

Q: What is the membership of the organisation, and what are the future plans for the growth of ADC?

A: We now have about 20,000 members in the U.S. We hope and plan to grow in numbers, because the more members we have the more political power each member will have. You need political power to combat the Zionists, the Israeli lobby; you need political power to combat discrimination, the stereotyping by the press, and the ignoring of the Arab-American community by the government. Eventually they will pay attention to what we say. They don't do now, but they're beginning to.

Q: Since the establishment of ADC, are there any outstanding success stories?

A: There are so many. Every day there is some success, sometimes small, sometimes large. The governor of Michigan, in one of the greatest victories we had, said that "you can blame the bad economy on these damned Arabs." Our ADC chapter in Michigan got busy, and five hours later the governor of Michigan apologised to the Arabs in a press conference. In other words, we are putting a stop to this sort of thing — everywhere it appears we put a stop to it.

Q: Since the establishment of ADC, have you felt or seen any change in the direction of foreign policy towards the Arab world?

A: No, we don't see much of a change yet. The only time that the ADC was asked to express any opinion was after the September 1982 peace proposal by President Reagan. And as a representative of ADC at that meeting, I took the position that the peace proposal did not go far enough, and was another attempt at Camp David ... a miniature Camp David. The secretary of state, George Shultz, was so shocked that I disagreed with him, and the other Arab groups who were there, that he never invited me back again. It's just as well in my view. I don't see any need to go to the White House or the State Department if I have to agree with what they say. I don't have to agree with them, because most of the time the policies are wrong.

Q: From your experience, what makes the United States administration and officials eager to coach and approach the Jewish and Zionist organisations in the U.S., while at the same time neglecting and bypassing a substantial Arab-American community who ought to be consulted and listened to in matters of Middle Eastern policies?

A: The political effectiveness of the Jewish community. They have organised themselves politically; they were able to provide money to candidates in large amounts; they were able to deny money to their enemies who were candidates. They were able to put people in the field to work for candidates, or against other candidates, depending on whether they agree or disagree, and the politicians know that; that is why so much attention was paid to the Jews in this country.

My position has always been that whenever Arab-Americans can learn those principles of political organisation, and if we can put together a large organisation that is as cohesive and united in its purpose as the Israeli lobby, then they will start paying attention to us, and they will start opening the door to us and speaking before our groups and so on. But not until then.

Q: What are some of the problems that ADC faces in its work and implementation of its action programme, in light of the prevailing anti-Arab feelings in the US?

A: The only problems arise as a result of some Lebanese who think that they are not Arabs, or the hesitancy of some Arabs in this country to get into politics. They do not realise yet that it is politics that is attacking them, and that it is politics that has to be used to defend them. If only they realised that, then they will come around to thinking that this is something that they should do. We really don't have any other problems, although there are problems of money — we are always short of money of course. But other than that, it is run very smoothly.

Q: Why do you think Arab-Americans do not like to get involved in the political system?

A: A lot of them come from countries which discourage political action on the part of the citizens, so they are a little bit wary about doing it here. But they are learning. They get over the feeling that they should not be involved in politics, so we are getting more and more people as a result.

Q: You announced some time last year the establishment of a national council of Arab-American organisations. Could you tell us something about this council?

A: It was another idea that I'd had for a long time: to try to tie together all Arab-American organisations in some unifying group, an umbrella group. So I called a meeting of all Arab groups, including ADC, to see if they would found and organise such a thing. We agreed upon it and we started it, and now we have 9-10 members of the Council of Presidents, and it is doing very well. It is helping us in coordinating our activities.

Q: What exactly would you like to accomplish through the Council of Presidents?

A: Primarily, coordination of activities so we do not stumble over each other and get in each other's way. The idea is accepted by nearly everyone. Only the National Association of Arab-Americans is not a member. They refused to join. They gave as a reason that their conditions for joining were not accepted, but I have no idea what the real reason is.

Q: What strategy did you plan in establishing this council — was it based on the build-up of Jewish organisations and their Council of Presidents? How did you envisage its operation?

A: I don't really know how Jewish organisations work. All I know is that we needed to coordinate our activities, because sometimes we are duplicating each other, and so that was important for us. Ours works just fine, and everybody is very happy. We meet every two weeks and coordinate activities and tell each other about what we are doing and ask each other for help. It is quite important that we do that.

Q: What obstacles stand in the way of the Arabs in the U.S. in putting forward their message?

A: The problems are in overcoming 50 years of Zionist propaganda. That is the real problem. If you want to look at it objectively, the Zionists and the Israelis have a 50-year-head-start. They are well financed. They are working with a tightly-organised group of American Jews, and they have the ability to influence news stories, editorials, television and politics. On the other side, Arab-Americans started organising a little over three years ago — there has been no grassroots organisation other than ADC. We do not have enough money, never did, and probably never will; and we are 47 years behind. That is the problem.

Q: How do you operate in a large country such as the US?

A: We have 45 chapters around the U.S. Each chapter has, theoretically, a monitoring committee to monitor the media, although I don't think all of them have one yet. Whenever we need pressure to be put on a newspaper, a television station or a politician, we put out a "media alert," and when we do that our members respond with letters and telegrams, personal visits or whatever we ask them to do. And we have been fairly successful in that method, it works quite well.

Q: Does the ADC have any association or interaction with other ethnic groups, and do you undertake actions or campaigns for issues with some of these ethnic groups?

A: Yes, that has been one of our objectives, to reach out to other minority groups, to try to strengthen our own hands by forming coalitions. For example, for the *first time in history*, I was invited as chairman of ADC to march with the hundreds of coalition groups who, on Aug. 27, 1983, marched on the twentieth anniversary of Martin Luther King's March on Washington. I made a speech, and for the first time in history an Arab-American group has done that. We have formed a coalition with the black groups. We were very supportive of Jesse Jackson, who was running for president; we were supporting George McGovern as well, because both of their statements on the Middle East have been very good, very intelligent.

Additionally, we are reaching out to the ethnic coalition being formed by the Italians. We have formed a coalition recently with the Hispanic voters — there are probably 20-30 million Spanish voters in this country. We are going to try to take a group of Spanish leaders from this country to the Arab World, show them around and have them meet leaders of different countries. So the coalition work is going forward.

Mexico treads warily in Central America

By David Gardner

MEXICO CITY — Senior Mexican officials have gone out of their way in recent weeks, both publicly and privately, to deny categorically suggestions that Mexico has tilted towards Washington's view of the conflict in Central America.

Suggestions largely emanating from U.S. administration sources, that Mexico has hardened its attitude towards the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the FMLN guerrillas seeking to overthrow the right-wing government in El Salvador, have been strongly refuted.

In fact, the U.S. orchestrated fanfare which has greeted the supposed changes in Mexican policy appears to be having the opposite effect, interrupting the normal evolution of Mexico's view of the region.

Mexico's plans to upgrade further its diplomatic relations with El Salvador, for example, which after this year's election of President Jose Napoleon Duarte would almost certainly have led to an exchange of ambassadors, have now been shelved.

The suggestions have at their most concrete sought to establish a quid pro quo link between the presence of Mr. Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican foreign minister, at the June inauguration of President Duarte, and the almost simultaneous reopening of direct contacts between Washington and the Sandinistas.

The fall-off in Mexican oil deliveries to Nicaragua has also been seen by some observers as a further sign that Mexico is reconsidering its position on Central America.

Most of the available evidence as well as Mexico's hot protestations nevertheless suggest that it has not shifted its ground but is attempting to cover perceived gaps in its existing policy.

This policy has been to promote a negotiated solution to the region's wars. The Mexicans, with their own bitter experience of revolution and civil war at the beginning of the century, believe that Central America has become a battlefield because of "economic deficiencies, political backwardness and social injustice" — to quote President Miguel de la Madrid's carefully chosen words to the U.S. Congress on his visit to Washington in May.

The Sandinistas' 1979 revolution was nationalist in inspiration, the Mexicans believe, and there is no intrinsic reason why they or the region's other insurgents should present a security threat to the U.S. or their Latin American neighbours.

In essence, Mexican policy is based on the premise that Central America's rebels can be integrated and that the U.S.-favoured use of force in the region is more likely to push the insurgents towards the Communist camp and risks touching off a conflagration of unforeseeable dimensions.

Mexico has played the leading role in the Contadora group of nations (with Venezuela, Colombia and Panama), which has sought to offer a forum for negotiations to the parties in the Central American conflict. It has also been an important source of economic support to the Sandinistas and of political respectability for the FMLN.

The 1981 Franco-Mexican declaration, describing the Salvadorean rebels as a "representative political force", was a major diplomatic breakthrough for the FMLN. The guerrillas' political arm, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), has since then operated largely out of Mexico City.

Mexico has taken considerable flak from Washington's allies in the region, in particular from Honduras, for its alleged bias towards the Sandinistas. Conscious that this image was weakening its chosen role as acceptable broker to all parties, Mexico has sought to strengthen its links with those governments suspicious of its position. It has had notable success in the case of Guatemala, and has improved relations with El Salvador.

Mexico moved to upgrade its mission in San Salvador as early as March last year, appointing a highly-thought-of diplomat as "counsellor". The ambassador had been withdrawn in 1980 after the killing of a Mexican journalist. The Mexicans were also concerned both at their lack of reliable information and contacts in El Salvador, and that other regional powers such as Venezuela would step in to fill the vacuum.

The election of President Duarte provided the opportunity to take relations a stage further, as well as clearly changing the political shape of the Salvadorean conflict. The Mexicans nevertheless insist that their decision to attend Mr. Duarte's inauguration at foreign minister level was a decision taken by all four Contadora countries, and hence within the peace-seeking aims of the group.

The oil question is more confused. Mexico's commitment to supply oil to Nicaragua and other regional countries at concessionary rates falls within the terms of the recently renewed San Jose Pact it operates with Venezuela.

Venezuela late last year suspended shipments to the Sandinistas, claiming it was owed $30 million. At about that time, according to Western diplomats here, Mexico was owed about $230 million on oil shipments to Nicaragua. Nevertheless, Mexico not only continued supplies but made up the shortfall on Venezuelan deliveries, until the Soviet Union began major oil shipments to Nicaragua from January. Mexican deliveries have since then been reduced.

Though figures for deliveries are confused, it is easy enough to stand the oil argument on its head: the question is not that Mexico has reduced shipments but that it continues to supply Nicaragua at all in view of its mounting debt. In addition, Mexico has broken one of the golden rules of its oil sales policy by renegotiating this debt to allow part barter payment by Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan oil debt has been the subject of criticism from Pemex, the state oil monopoly, the Bank of Mexico, and the Treasury, it is understood. This internal controversy, pitting orthodox commercial practice against wider political aims, led to a brief hold-up in deliveries to Nicaragua earlier this year, at the same time as shipments were suspended to Costa Rica, which also had payments problems.

Mexico continues to tread cautiously in Central America, believing the stakes to be high.

— Financial Times news feature.

Expatriates have different motives and ways

By Denis Fielding

Expatriates in the developing world are a continual source of comment, and sometimes friction. This article surveys their differing types and behaviour patterns and ponders whether the "experts" are being properly used.

EDINBURGH — The wide diversity amongst agricultural expatriates makes possible their classification into different categories:

Mercenary: May be in self-imposed exile from his own country — where life is hard and wage rates abysmally low — and/or a member of an international or Western organisation whose salary levels are very high. His overall objective is accumulation of wealth, usually for the long-term benefit of his family.

Careerist: These have a permanent post with the Third World country in which they are working; they are there primarily as a result of direction rather than choice. Their expatriate posting is a stepping-stone to their ultimate objective of career success.

Idealist: With modest salaries, and often directly employed by local organisations, the idealist are there by choice resulting from a desire to contribute to "Third World" development.

Volunteer: Usually, but not always, younger people. Amongst their ranks are to be found as juniors all the types of expatriate here described. Their objective is "to do something useful."

Religious: A resilient but disappearing type in agricultural development. Colored by religious considerations, objectives are often less practical than those of the volunteer or idealist.

Different types have different objectives. A short-term objective of the mercenary is to ensure the renewal of his contract and he will try to interact most positively with whoever can bring this about, normally a senior local person.

This may be achieved in a variety of ways, which normally include invitations to dinners and social gatherings at the expatriate's home. It will also mean agreement with the senior local person in committees and other work-related issues. The association will usually be a brittle one, liable to sudden breakdown.

Career expatriates have their senior officers in their own countries or organisations. Their continuing employment depends upon these people rather than the local senior staff. Their need to impress the latter is much less pronounced. They will thus be more willing to "rock the boat" and disagree more forcibly with local senior staff.

Idealists interact well with local staff and they have little difficulty in maintaining their developing country positions. Employed directly by the local organisation, they have no local diplomatic office to retire to; they are the "same" as their contemporaries and as a result work well with them.

Volunteer expatriates have a strong desire to see a definite product for their usually limited time in the "Third World." Aspirations are usually very high and frustration a common problem when reality dawns.

Religious expatriates have the primary objective of "spreading the word," although the situation they encounter commonly forces them to focus first on feeding people rather than preaching.

Behaviour patterns to be seen among expatriates:

Millionaire behaviour is commonly exhibited by staff of international organisations. It is evidenced by new Peugeots or Mercedes, imported wines and cheeses, televisions and videos.

Some millionaire types try to shrug off the image by mowing their own lawns and brewing their own beer, ploys which are usually less than successful. The difference in worldly wealth between the expatriate and his local colleagues invevitably produces a social chasm which is not always easily bridged.

Investigative behaviour: Expatriates in the first months in their country of temporary adoption usually crisscross it from corner to corner, sniffing it out as a mouse in a new box. This is generally beneficial to the expatriate's work, enabling him to have greater awareness of the country's geography.

Curiosity about the cultural and social behaviour of the local people may, however, not be so beneficial. This usually takes the form of the expatriate interrogating his office cleaner, driver or laboratory technician (you don't ask your country director what he eats for breakfast and how he prepares it).

The result is that a friendship develops between often quite senior expatriate staff and junior local staff. This is not the normal type of friendship found between local, senior and junior staff who tend to remain in their different social strata. The expatriate's "abnormal" friendship behaviour is commonly a source of some irritation between the local staff and himself.

Work addiction: is a very common pattern among expatriates. Their only real reason for being where they are is their work; in addition, they are usually above-average in terms of self-motivation and ability.

The result is that they work hard — usually much harder than local staff who have older dependants, farms, houses to build and so on. Work addiction is admired at first but may become a source of irritation or jealousy; local staff may allow the addict to do more and more of their own work.

Imitation behaviour: is shown in particular by volunteers, who may show a strong desire to "live like the people." The sight of a European expatriate trying to balance a bucket of water on his head is something to behold. Extreme imitators are usually treated by local colleagues with the tolerance shown to a simple but likeable child.

"Pseudo-chief": is a pattern commonly exhibited by single expatriates. Their homes are thrown open to local people and a personality cult following develops. The more favoured of the pseudo-tribe may have their schooling or other material needs paid for by the pseudo-chief.

Non-intervention: is usually practised by technically-oriented expatriates. Their interest lies in doing the work assigned but not to the point of addiction. Normally very popular with local staff and senior officers, they are often keen sports persons who keep work and pleasure in the correct balance.

Colonial behaviour: is still to be found around the "Third World." Colonialists may be recognised by the way they retire to expatriate clubs at every opportunity, where they engage in disparaging gossip about everything local. Provision of uniforms for their domestic staff is another behavioural characteristic.

Racist behaviour: is exhibited by some expatriates and local people alike, fuelled by differences in houses, cars, and behaviour. Mutual understanding and trust develop more easily in conditions of similarity.

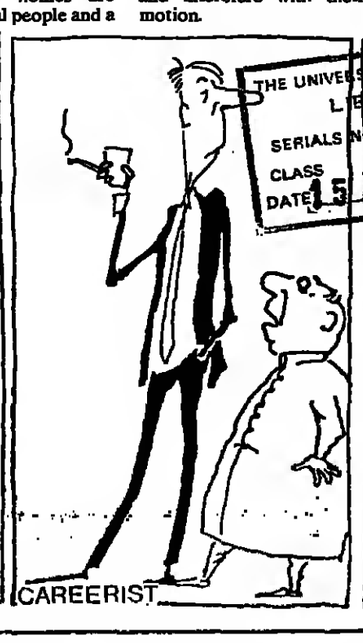
Observing expatriates and their sometimes disruptive influences, one is forced to ask if they are an effective development aid. They may, because of their own different objectives and training, initiate systems and programmes inappropriate for the long-term needs of the country; they may be causes of irritation and social discontent amongst their local colleagues; and they may, by their very presence, inhibit local staff and interefere with their promotion.

However, expatriates continue to be utilised in "Third World" development. This may be so for a number of reasons. They can bring instant expertise and experience. Their presence can make it possible for local staff to undergo further training and, on occasion, it can guarantee actual places in the expatriate's own country. They may bring with them funds that otherwise would not have been available, and their opinions on technical matters are believed to be free from political or other local bias — a factor of considerable importance.

Expatriates can and have made outstanding contributions to "Third World" development; they have also been responsible for some unmitigated disasters. Their better utilisation lies, like that of cattle, in observation of their types and behaviour. When so much is often spent on development projects, it is surprising how little is spent in understanding the people involved — whether it is expatriates, local staff or the recipients of the assistance.

It is increasingly fashionable to survey and take into account the characteristics of recipients, such as farmers, but the attitudes, objectives and types of expatriate utilised are often ignored. Is it time to launch a new subject — expatriate utilisation? — Compass.

Dr. Denis Fielding is a lecturer in tropical animal production at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He has worked extensively in Africa. This article was first published in International Agricultural Development magazine.



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Pupils face dangers in patent medicines

By Susanne Stein

Doctors are worried that too many children may be given patent medicines claimed to help them cope with stress at school when what they really need is closer parental care and individual medical attention.

High-powered advertising campaigns by drug manufacturers are aimed at parents and may achieve little more than groom generations of schoolchildren for drug addiction, two Hanover specialists warn.

The advertising is extremely persuasive, showing a tired and nervous child at his desk. His head rests on his hand. He looks listless and a little tearful. Books are open and homework has clearly not been done.

Is it such an everyday scene as the advertiser claims? This tired and careworn kid, blearily gazing at his homework, is part of an advertisement headed: "When learning difficulties are the result of a conflict with the environment..."

The advertising copy goes on to explain what can be done about learning difficulties that are said to be the cause of such upsets. The medicine recommended is claimed to make the child more adjustable.

More and more schoolchildren are given pills and tablets to improve their performance at school. More and more doctors are prescribing drugs to influence the child's mind. More and more parents are prepared to keep nervous children quiet by medication.

Figures published from time to time by doctors and politicians are alarming, but we still lack clear facts about the use and abuse of drugs on children and juveniles.

The Federal Health Education Centre, Cologne, commissioned a survey four years ago to find out who gives children pills and why and how often.

Thirty-six per cent of parents questioned felt there was nothing wrong about giving children and young people drugs to help them to concentrate and learn better.

One parent in five had no objections to giving children tranquilisers and sedatives to help them get a good night's sleep.

Figures have also been compiled and issued by Friedhelm Farthmann, Labour and Welfare Minister in North Rhine-Westphalia.

He has discovered, from medical prescription statistics, that in 1980 doctors prescribed sedatives and tranquilisers in nearly one million cases for children aged up to 11.

Social Democrats in the Lower Saxon state assembly recently stated that about one in three schoolchildren regularly took medicines.

Members of the medical profession often voice doubts as to the accuracy of such figures. Most prescriptions, they argue, are issued on grounds of medical necessity.

There are, for instance, hyperkinetic or hyperactive children. They used to be dismissed as fidgets but are now acknowledged to be ill.

American doctors say hyperkinetic, nervous children suffer from a minimal cerebral dysfunction, a slight upset sustained at birth and thus an organic complaint requiring medical treatment.

In the United States an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 children a year are treated for this complaint. They respond to treatment, being less inclined to fidget, more attentive and better at school.

They are also said to feel happier and to change their outlook on life. Parents and teachers will surely breathe a sigh of relief.

But Edelhard Thoms, a doctor at a drug advice centre in Hanover, takes a different view. "People no longer stop to think how best to treat their children," he complains. "The kids are simply given medicine."

Rudiger Lorentzen, a Hanover paediatrician, also has misgivings. Fidgeting children need not suffer from an organic complaint, he feels. They are often isolated and overtaxed, neglected in luxury, children of the video game generation.

Stress is the term he uses to describe the overriding children's complaint of the 1980s. Dr. Thoms agrees. The educational system expects children to be constantly at their best and brightest.

Yet they often have so far to go to school that they are tired out by the time they get there. Parents expect them to excel too, and competition is so tough that the failures are soon identified.

Failures are then dismissed as nohopers, with parents often accepting the teacher's opinion without as much as a murmur of dissent.

Dr. Lorentzen says he knows of a number of instances in which parents have consulted a paediatrician and complained that their child has poor grades at school.

They expect the doctor to prescribe something to boost the child's school performance, to calm him down and to heighten his powers of concentration.

Is it true that a doctor's prescription is increasingly coming to replace conversation between parents and children? Are children in the 1980s in a state of emotional pauperisation?

The Federal government in Bonn and the Lower Saxon *Land* government in Hanover are both worried about the growing number of Germans who are hooked on medicines of one kind and another.

School is mainly a matter of learning lessons, and parents want to know what grades their children have.

Walter Wilken of the Kinderschutzbund, or League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Hanover, says there is a clear link between pressure to perform at school and irresponsible use of patent medicines.

Many parents feel it is much easier to consult a doctor than a psychologist, he says. Besides, drug manufacturers run effective advertising campaigns.

That is certainly true. Special teas are marketed to soothe even babes-in-arms. It's a tough world for kids these days, admen argue. How lucky the product they sell is just what children need!

The two Hanover doctors are worried that ready resort to patent medicines will be the first step on the road to drug addiction, smoothing the path from childhood on.

While admitting that not all school-children who take uppers and downers will end up addicted, they are worried by the idea that medicine will do the trick.

— Hannoversche Allgmeine.

Nationwide public health campaign against filariasis in China

By Song Meiyu

A massive nationwide public health campaign, backed up by Chinese traditional medicine, has drastically reduced the mosquito-bourne disease filariasis (elephantiasis) in China.

PEKING — A massive public health campaign backed by Chinese traditional medicine has sharply reduced cases of the mosquito-bourne disease filariasis in China, where as many as 31 million people were once affected.

Thirty years ago nearly half China's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities were affected; in east China's Shandong province nearly half the population had the disease.

Caused by parasitic, threadlike worms ("filaria"), the advanced stages are characterised by gross swelling of legs, breasts and genitals, hence the popular name of "elephantiasis". The condition afflicts some 250 million people in the world.

Filariasis has now been virtually eliminated in more than half of China's affected areas, and one in four patients has been cured. In Shandong Province the population of filaria has been reduced to less than 0.01 per cent of previous totals, and the number of infected people is down from five million to 65,000.

Anti-filariasis campaigns were first launched in China in 1958, when tens of thousands of medical workers were sent to survey endemic areas. They carried out mass blood examinations, tallied the incidence and scope of the disease, the number of infections, and identified the mosquito that transmits the disease.

Villagers were initially suspicious, fearing that giving blood samples would harm their health. Wall newspapers, public broadcasts, exhibitions and slide shows were used to show them how filaria were transmitted to the human body by mosquitoes. Dr. Cui Zihai, head of the filariasis section of the Shandong Provincial Institute of Parasitic Diseases, recalls that the most convincing method was to ask patients to look into the microscope and see the worms in their own blood.

Repeated surveys involving more than 59 million people were made during the 1970s in each of the 74 affected counties in Shandong province. Carriers were treated with diethylcarbamazine (DEC), but DEC causes allergic reactions such as fever, headache, dizziness and nausea. After repeated field trials, it was decided that a large, single dose of DEC was the simplest, quickest and most practical treatment.

In some counties, the whole population was given DEC. According to Dr. Zhong Chonghu, an authority on filariasis, this turned out to be the main control measure. "We tried a total of 60 different treatment plans before we came up with the seven-day / one treatment course programme", he said.

The drugs were distributed free, and taken directly to the homes of villagers. Everyone, even small children, had their dose. Team members often had to take boiled water with them for the villagers to swallow their medicine with.

The mass DEC treatment drastically reduced the filaria rate. To eliminate filariasis completely, a programme was launched to treat the whole population with DEC-medicated salt, beginning with Shandong. Everyone in the epidemic areas was given nine grammes of DEC over a period of six months. This approach proved more acceptable because the very low daily doses produced no unpleasant side effects.

The campaign was helped by the fact that salt is a government monopoly in China; all the unmedicated salt smuggled into the infected areas during the six months was confiscated.

More than 50 million people in China have now taken DEC-medicated salt; follow-up research showed a filaria rate in any given area of less than 1 percent within a year.

— Earthscan feature.

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Friendship-'84 Games superior to Olympics, sports chief says

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet sports chief Marat Gramov said Thursday that sporting performances at the East European "Friendship-'84" Games had been superior to those at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Speaking on the closing day of the Moscow leg of the games, Mr. Gramov told a press conference that 18 world records had been broken in the Soviet Bloc competition compared with 11 at Los Angeles.

"While 45 Olympic records were broken in Los Angeles, sportsmen at the Friendship Games exceeded the levels set at the Olympic games 92 times," he added.

"Friendship-'84" has been held at various East European venues, with the swimming and track and field events taking place in Moscow over the past two weeks.

The competitions chiefly featured athletes from those countries which joined the Soviet-led boycott of the Olympics.

Mr. Gramov insisted that the games, dubbed the "alternative Olympics" in the West, had not been staged in opposition to Los Angeles. "It was just a chance for athletes from Socialist countries to participate and show what they can do," he said.

But several times be compared performances at the two events and criticised the standards at the Olympics.

Mr. Gramov said that in one of the shooting events, the gold medal-winner in Los Angeles would not even have qualified for the finals in the Friendship Games with his winning score.

But he also indicated some disappointment among Soviet sports officials with the results at the Friendship Games.

Gerulaitis sparks off controversy

NEW YORK (R) — Vitas Gerulaitis touched off an argument at the U.S. Open Championships by saying Martina Navratilova, the world's number one woman tennis player, was not in the same class as the top 100 on the men's circuit.

"I would put up my house right now that a number 100 (in the men's rankings) could beat Martina," the ontspoken American said.

"Martina said a couple of years ago she could beat Harold Solomon. I'd put up two houses to see that."

Navratilova, who has lost only five of her last 238 matches, fired straight back at Gerulaitis.

"He could be sorry about that one. If I got to pick the surface and I got to pick the right number 100 guy I think I'd have a shot at it," she said Thursday.

Told that the 100th-ranked male player is Derek Tarr of South Africa, who, coincidentally, lost to Gerulaitis in the first round of the U.S. Open; Navratilova hedged a bit.

"I'd have to know what he plays like," she said. "But I think I'd have a shot. They certainly wouldn't want to play me with one serve."

Gerulaitis angered the Czechoslovak-born Navratilova by denigrating the quality of the women's tennis tour.

"I think that 95 per cent of the women can't play and five per cent can. And there are at least 75 per cent of the men that can play and at least be competitive," he said. "Something disastrous would have to happen to Martina for her to lose."

West Ham again looks to veteran Bonds

LONDON (R) — Billy Bonds, who will be 38 in two weeks, expected to spend most of the English soccer season playing for West Ham's reserve side.

Bonds, the London club's former skipper, had asked not to be considered as a regular first team player because he felt years of leading West Ham were beginning to take their toll.

But while Bonds would be happy to make way for a younger man at the heart of the defence, Manager John Lyall is clearly reluctant to be without such a lion-hearted player.

Bonds played in Monday's first division defeat at Liverpool and will again be in action Saturday when West Ham chase their first win of the season at Southampton.

Lyall said: "There has never been any doubt that I would call on Billy if I wanted to. His form is as good as ever and we have young players who need nursing along."

West Ham, who flattered to deceive in the early part of last season, have been badly hit by injuries and the retirement of Trevor Brooking has left them short of creative ability in midfield.

Three Argentine players banned from Swiss match

ZURICH (R) — The three Argentine players sent off in an ill-tempered 1-0 defeat by Colombia last week will miss Saturday's soccer friendly against Switzerland.

Argentina, on the second stage of a tour which also includes games against Belgium, West Germany and Saudi Arabia, will be without defender Enzo Trossero, midfielder Ricardo Giusti and striker Ricardo Gareca.

"They are barred because they got red cards last week and unfortunately FIFA (the Federal International Football Federation) got wind of it," Argentine Coach Carlos Salvador Bilardo told reporters.

A FIFA official in Zurich said that under FIFA rules a player sent off in an international was automatically banned from his country's next match.

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15:00 hours Foundry machines and equipment manufactured by SKODA works/in English.
16:00 hours (Hall No. 1) Rubber plants exported by Technoexport, Czechoslovakia/ in English.
16:00 hours (Hall No. 2) Czechoslovak export of construction works/in English.
17:00 hours Tesla UE-200 Electronic Private Automatic Branoh Exchange/in Arabic.

Tuesday Sept. 4, 1984
16:00 hours Household appliances exported by Omnia Bratislava/in Arabic.
17:30 hours Czechoslovakia — country to visit for leisure as well as for medical treatment/in English.

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Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema **RAINBOW**
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DRESSED TO KILL (Colour)
3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **ZAHRAN**
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THE COMPLICATED DOMINOES
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1- DOSH BREMO
2- FIERCE MEN & MONKEY
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema **RAGHADAN**
Tel: 22198
THE LAST AMERICAN VIRGIN
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

U.S. says no magic solution to debt crisis

SANTIAGO (R) — The United States said Thursday there was no magic solution to the debt crisis, while Latin American officials complained industrial nations were neglecting their responsibilities on the issue.

"No one government or international organisation can produce a magical solution to the strains we all acknowledge. Such solutions do not exist," U.S. Ambassador William Middendorf told a ministerial meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES).

Latin American delegates said developed nations were not doing enough to help the region overcome its $350 billion foreign debt.

Colombian delegatioo cheif Mr.Luis Villegas said that at the meeting "a whining Latin America sits at the same table as a deaf and heartless United States."

Chilean Economy Minister Modesto Collados said only debtor countries had so far assumed their responsibility for tbe debt crisis.

"It is necessary to insist that responsibility for the external debt be shared between the debtor countries, private banks and international financial institutions," he said

The United States and other members of the Organisation of American States (OAS), the pareot body of CIES, have agreed on specific steps to ease debt problems.

Mr. Middendorf said industrial countries should follow policies leading to sustainable, noo-inflationary economic growth and keep their markets open to exports from developing countries.

The IMF should be strengthened, commercial bank lending continued, and official creditors should be willing to provide bridge financing on a selective basis, he added.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed after a quiet session. At 1500 hours the F.T. 30 share index was up 0.4 to 852.9.

Trading volume was small oo the last day of a three week account. Most investors were on the defensive due to strikes at some docks and disappointment that only a small number of men had turned up at London's Tilbury Docks Friday after Thursday's confusion over the strike vote.

Government bonds showed little change, gold shares were dull and North American stocks mostly eased.

ICI ended 2p up at 614 after 616, Hanson Trust at 237 and Reed at 466 were 6p apiece up while BTR added 5p to 502. Stocks to ease included, BICC down 8 p at 233, Bowater off 5p at 160 and Thorn EMI also down 5p at 414.

End accouot selling pusbed life insurances lower with Legal and General down 10p at 535. Midland was 7p off in easier banks at 322 in a firmer foods sector, Northern Foods ended 10p up at 180 on bid speculation, dealers said.

Stores again met selective demand with British Home up 4p to 223 and in mixed oils, Lasmo moved to 325 from 308p still on Thursday's interim.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday oo the Loodon foreign excbange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3103/13	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2980/83	Canadian dollars
	2.8865/75	West German marks
	3.2575/85	Dntcb guilders
	2.4050/60	Swiss francs
	58.20/23	Belgian francs
	8.8600/50	Frencb francs
	1791.00/1792.00	Italian lire
	241.65/75	Japanese yeo
	8.2850/2950	Swedish crowns
	8.2825/2925	Norwegian crowns
	10.4900/5000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	347.50/348.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF® By Harris

"It's a new product for men who hate to shave. It's 50 percent cologne and 50 percent weed killer."

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAHVE

KWATE

YOPMIC

YALAWY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ ____ IN ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOINT CUBIC COERCE DISMAY

Answer: There's plenty of this when a man doesn't pay alimony—ACRIMONY

IMF sees global economy growing around 3% in 1985

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) believes the global economy will grow around three per cent in 1985, propelled in part by the continuing strength of the U.S. economy, a senior monetary official said.

The official said the global lending agency's economic outlook, contained in its annual report to be released during the IMF's annual meeting late oext month, also forecasts the United States economy will expand about four per cent next year.

That prediction is similar to one made recently by the U.S. Treasury, which some private analysts think is overly optimistic.

The monetay official, who did not wish to be identified, said: "I think it's nnt an impossible scenario, but it is very optimistic."

The rosy analysis is expected to bolster the IMF's argument that the global debt crisis has passed its worst phase, and that the U.S. economy will sbsorb more imports from Latin America, relieving the burden of the biggest debtors in the reginn.

The figures will also support the IMF's position that nothing would be gaioed from new solutions to the international debt crisis, replacing the "case-by-case" approacb used so far.

Third World nations, led by Latin American countries, have recently stepped up their criticism of this argument, calling instead for more international aid and a joint conference of debtor and creditor nations.

Argeotina, in particular, is trying to force the agency to adopt a new approacb to debtor couotry problems. It has balked at classic IMF proposals for depressing domestic demand and boosting exports, because of the political turmoil that method can geoerate.

The official said the U.S. economy, whicb the Treasury Department expects to grow a robust 6.5 per cent this year, is "increasingly regarded as the locomotive engine, even fnr other industrial countries."

In Europe, "there's no real mnmentum. It's still a pretty sorry show," he said. The continent as a whole is forecast to grow a modest two to 2.5 per cent next year.

Asian countries are expected to do better, with the Japanese economy forecast to expand about four per cent next year, the official said.

After Europe, the ecooomic outlook in the developing world and Africa "are sadder stories", the official said.

The IMF, like President Reagan's admioistration, is relatively sanguine io its predictions for intcrest rates and inflatioo.

Interest rates should decline slightly while inflation io the industrial world remains low, the official said.

The internstional economic outlook is nne of the principal ilems oo the agenda of the policy-making IMF interim commhtee, which groups finance ministers of industrial nations and some Third World couotries.

It will meet just before the annual meeting of the fund and its sister organisation, the World Bank, opens on Sept. 24.

Japanese overseas investments rocket

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese are investing record amounts of money overseas, sending abroad a total of $7.15 billion or nearly $60 for every person in tbe country in July, the finance ministry said Thursday.

The previous monthly record for the outflow of cash was $6.23 billion in June.

Japan has a growing amount of money looking for somewhere attractive to invest because the Japanese save 18 per cent of their wages compared with six per cent by Americans.

But Japanese industry is nnt interested in borrowing much nf it at present because it is just emerging from recession.

Some money has gone to build factories abroad, but most of it bought shares, bonds and other financial paper.

"Most of the outflow is heading for the Uoited States," Mr. Stephen Berry, money market manager for Bankers Trust Company in Japan, told Reuters.

Mr. Berry said a major cause was the difference between U.S. and Japanese interest rates. U.S. investments returned about 12 per cent a year compared with seven per cent in Japao.

"This money flow is not a flash in the pan," he said. "It is bound to continue," he said.

"Japanese money is becoming very important in America's finance markets and U.S. bankers listen to Tokyo more than ever before these days."

The latest finance ministry figures showed Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world dropped from a record $4.85 billion in June to $4.12 billion in July.

This was due to a rise in imports, mainly oil, from $9.80 billioo to $10.71 billion.

But Japan's export drive showed no signs of abating. July's exports were worth $14.84 billion, up from $14.65 billion in the previous month.

Kuwaiti oil reserves mount sharply

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has struck major new oil seams which could boost the life of its reserves to 250 years at curreot production rates, giving it an extra 75 years oil wealth, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The northern Gulf state has located two big oil deposits which officials believe could increase proven reserves to 90 to 100 billioo barrels, they quoted a recent diplomatic report as saying.

These would rank as the world's second largest, behiod Saudi Arabia with proven reserves of 165 billioo barrels and on a par with the Soviet Uoion's 90 billion.

Kuwait's proven reserves were officially assessed at 67 billioo barrels at the end of 1983, which would last 175 years at present levels of output.

It is pumping 1.05 million barrels a day (b/d) under a quota agreed within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in March 1983 to help shore up oil prices.

Analysts noted Kuwait has by far the longest lifespan in proven oil reserves of any major producer. Iraq, whose oil is estimated to last about 100 years at present pumping rates, is a distant second.

With a population of only 1.67 million people and ooe of the world's highest levels of per capita income, Kuwait is io the eoviable positioo of not having to draw down its oil reserves very heavily in coming years.

This was recognised in 1981 when, after spiralling oil prices io the 1970s, the country declared it would limit future production to a maximum 1.5 million b/d in order to conserve its "underground investment".

Diplomatic sources said the new oil finds comprise large deposits of light crude in the Magwa field south of Kuwait City.

The diplomatic report also said Iraoian air attacks oo oeutral shipping in the Gulf, which started in May when the Kuwaiti tanker Umm Casbah was hit, have had little impact oo Kuwait's oil sales.

Britain earns £3.5 b from overseas investments

LONDON (R) — Britain earned a record surplus of £2.67 million ($3.5 billioo) from investment in bonds and shares abroad last year, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) said Thursday.

The figure, more than 60 per cent up on 1982, reflected the steady rise in overseas investments since the Conservative government of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher removed foreign exchange controls in 1979.

In that year the surplus on portfolio investment was £540 million ($707 million).

The figures are published in the CSO's annual "pink book" which details Britain's balance of payments oo current and capital accounts.

The increase in portfnlio investment earnings helped to boost the overall surplus on the interest, profits and divident account of the balance of payments to a record £1.95 billion ($2.55 billion), up from £1.17 billion ($1.53 billion) in 1982, the CSO figures sbowed.

On the debit side, the earnings of foreign oil companies from their investment in Britain rose strongly to £3.02 billion ($3.96 billion) in 1983 after two years of decline.

In 1982 the companies earned £2.62 billion ($3.43 billioo).

Britain's North Sea oil brought in a surplus of £6.88 billion ($9.01 billion) in 1983, up from £4.56 billion ($5.97 billioo) in 1982, the CSO data showed.

Oil trade first went into a small £315 million ($413 billion) surplus io 1980 as the North Sea fields came fully into production.

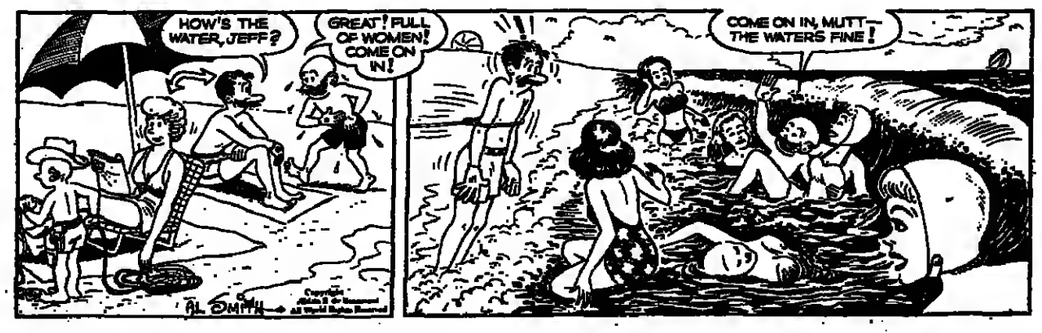
One of the reasons the government gave for removing exchange controls in 1979 was the need to increase British investmeots abroad so that they would eventually offset the decline in North Ses earnings, expected to begin in the 1990s.

The oppositioo Labour Party would reimpose controls if reelected, believing the funds currently flowing overseas should instead be iovested in British industry.

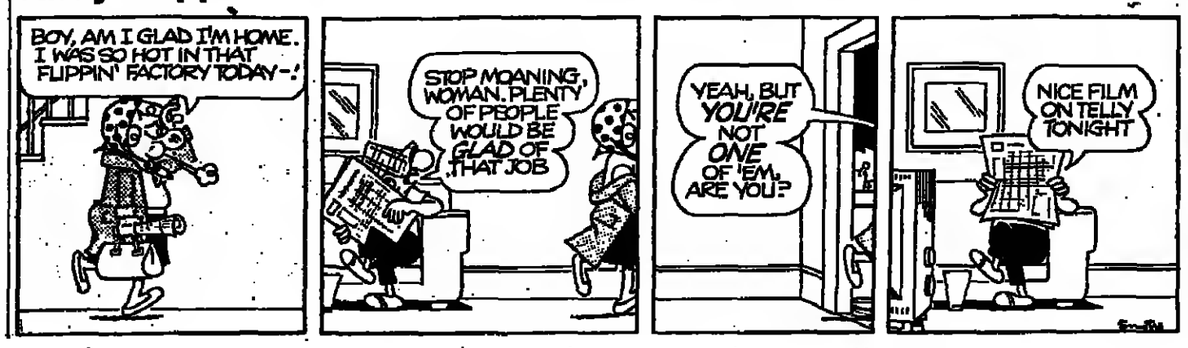
The pink book also showed that net overseas earnings from the City of London's financial activities rose to £5.4 million ($7.1 billion) in 1983 from £4 billion ($5.24 billion in 1982 and £3.3 billion ($4.3 billion) in 1981.

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



V.W.'s losses rise

WOLFSBURG, West Germany (R) — Volkswagen (V.W.), the West German car firm, Thursday announced higher losses for the first half of the year follnwing the crippling metalworkers' dispute that halted production for a month.

An interim report showed the V.W.-Audi group, includiog domestic and foreign operations, suffered an after-tax loss of 213 million marks ($74 million) in the strike-hit second quarter after posting s profit of 54 million ($18 millioo) in the first three months.

For the first half-year the group's net loss widened to 162 million marks ($56 million) from 147 million ($51 million) in the same period last year, it said.

V.W. had to shut assembly lines fnr four weeks in May and June when a major wave of strikes in the engineering industry over uninn calls for a shorter working week hit its main suppliers. The group lnst sales of 2.8 billion marks ($972 million).

The increase in lnsses came just as V.W. was beginning to recover from two years of heavy deficits which forced il to omit paying a dividend. A company spokesman inld Reuters the second half-year was expected to be markedly better.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is good for expressing your charm and magnetism to make headway towards gaining your hopes. Avoid arguments. Don't upset any present conditions. Use self-control.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A belligerent manner toward others could bring much trouble so cooperate instead and get better results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get into work that requires neatness and precision and avoid a quarrel with an outside partner. Remain constant.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't try to skip out of tasks that have to be performed even though your mind is on pleasure and fun with friends.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Forget pleasure and try to improve conditions at home and strive for more harmony there.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get out early and be with friends so that you can avoid a possible argument at home which could prove disastrous.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get busy on monetary affairs and be sure to drive or walk very carefully. Be with congenial persons and you feel happier.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Although financial affairs can be in a bad condition, don't try to straighten them out today, but get yourself in good physical condition.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get rid of that resentment over some affair otherwise you can make some big mistakes. Then handle practical matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you cootact outsiders you can gain that personal aim that means so much to you. Be happy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Give more attention to career work and not so mucb on personal aims. Sbowing that you follow directives of higher-ups is wise.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take no risks with your reputation, especially in tbe community in which you reside, but improve it instead.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure you agree witb the aims of the one you love and don't try to run off to seemingly greener pastures.

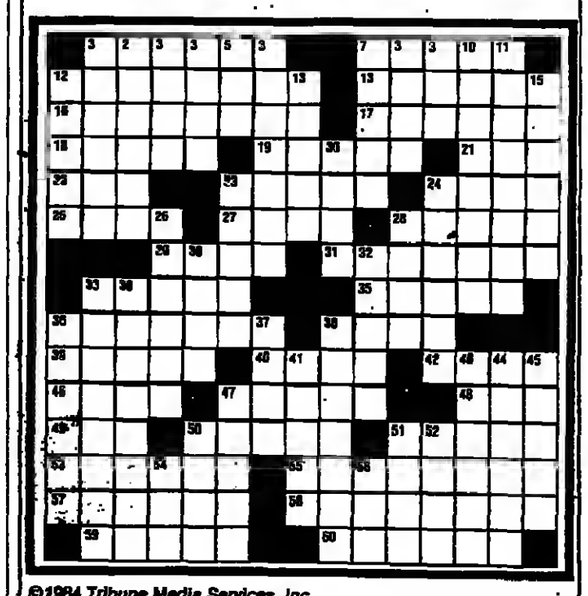
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be or she will be highly magnetic yet want to be alone at times and should be taught to socialize with others. One wbo will want to make radical changes at the most unusual time, yet this is the secret to the big success possible in this chart.

THE Daily Crossword. by Mary C. Whitten

ACROSS
1 Introductions
7 Essence
12 Circle section
14 Sheer's word
16 Motive at times
17 Advance patrols
18 Blotter word
19 Bird in s Poe poem
21 Distress signal
22 Range of perception
23 King of gold
24 Boorish
25 Rim
27 Wallat items
28 Marta of films
29 Pealed
31 Whatnot
33 Wilkes- — —
35 — und Drang
36 Despots
38 Servile
39 Acid type
40 Openers st times
42 Brother of Ham
46 Gr. gym of yore
47 Rock soils
48 Sky altar
49 Doer: suff.
50 Inn
51 Hunt of Tex.
53 Vamp, for one
55 Deatroyar of society
57 Corrids participant
58 Does s Disney job
59 Criminsl
60 Made ready

DOWN
1 Drew
2 X or PG
3 Theaters of old
4 Goofs
5 Britt of films
6 Making zzz'a
7 Jokes
8 Fsiry tale word
9 3
10 Chiding critic
11 Skin
12 Tremor
13 Swsp
15 Ascetic of yore
20 Flower container
23 Impressionist
24 Rascals
26 Straying
28 Makes lace
30 Cartoonist Peter
32 Nicholas and Pater
33 Basil's autobiography
34 Bearded, as grain
36 Type of lava
37 Tiff
38 Invoice
41 Action place
43 Certain African
44 Expunged
45 Selling places of yore
47 Low IQ scorer
50 Vsliant one
51 Peruvian town
52 Wingike
54 Hurok
56 Speed

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



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6 Pakistani troops die in clashes with India

NEW DELHI (R) — Six Pakistani soldiers were killed in a clash with Indian security forces in the disputed territory of Kashmir, the Press Trust of India (PTI) News Agency reported.

PTI, quoting official sources Thursday in India's Jammu and Kashmir state capital of Srinagar, said the troops died on Monday when they tried to cross the border, known as the Line of Control, dividing the Himalayan region.

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman has said Indian and Pakistani troops exchanged fire last Wednesday in the Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir.

He said there were Pakistani casualties, hut gave no details.

There have been frequent outbreaks of firing along the disputed border in Kashmir, over which India and Pakistan have fought two wars since independence in 1947. Pakistan controls a third of the area and India the rest.

Indian newspapers said in Junc that both sides suffered heavy losses when Indian paratroopers repulsed a Pakistani military expedition during a hattle at a glacier in Kashmir's Nubra Valley.

Pravda accuses U.S.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda accused the United States of trying to destabilise and fragment India by building up military pressure from the outside and supporting separatist groups inside the country.

"A peaceful and economically and military strong India with a dynamic leadership does not fit into the United States' strategy in Asia," Pravda said.

It charged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was directly involved with separatist groups such as Sikh extremists in the Punjab and carrying out subversion aimed at weakening the Indian government's control.

Following the principle of "divide and rule" used by the colonial British, Washington hoped to exploit ethnic divisions to weaken and finally fragment the Indian state, it added.

"Separatist actions and outbreaks of religious-communal strife are part of a conspiracy ... to destabilise the political situetion in the country and weaken its positions in the international arena," Pravda said.

It also charged that the U.S. was building up pressure on New Delhi from the outside and trying to sow hostility between India and its neighbours, above all by arming Pakistan.

Soviet press commentaries have frequently charged that the U.S. has an interest in weakening India and suggested it is linked to internal unrest there.

But Thursday's commentary was the most direct and hard-hitting to date and was the first to declare that the United States was openly hostile to India.

It said India had many problems to deal with, especially because of the dozens of different ethnic groups living there and the high level of illiteracy.

"Internal reactionaries and outside forces hostile to India, above all the U.S., are trying to exploit these difficulties," it added.

Sikhs gather in Amritsar for rally

NEW DELHI (R). — Nearly 10,000 Sikhs have managed to slip through a security cordon clamped around the holy city of Amritsar where they plan to hold a hanned rally on Sunday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) News Agency said Friday.

Amritsar's Assiatant Inspector-General of Police, Gurbachan Jagat, told Reuters by telephone that about 900 people have been placed under preventive arrest in a three-day crackdown throughout Punjab state.

But crowds of Sikhs have already gathered at a shrine in the city in preparation for a World Sikh Convention, banned by officials because of fears over law and order.

PTI said continuous recitation of Sikh scripture has hegun at the shrine and is expected to go on until the convention is formally opened on Sunday morning in defiance of the government han.

Elaborate security measures have heen taken, including the deployment of extra troops in Amritsar and barricades on roads into the city.

The five high priests of the Sikh faith called the convention after the rival, government-hacked, Nihang Sikh sect held a meeting at which 75,000 people approved controversial repairs to the religion's holiest shrine, Amritsar's Goldern Temple.

Temple hnildings were damaged when Indian troops stormed the complex in June to root out leaders of a secessionist movement fighting for an independent Sikh nation.

India's supreme court Friday dismissed a petition submitted by prominent Sikh historian and parliamentarian Khushwant Singh, challenging the convention han.

PTI said the court rejected the petition because issues concerning purely law and order were outside its jurisdiction.

In southern Andhra Pradesh state, about 450 activists from four opposition parties protested Friday against the dismissal of the state's Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao.

Mr. Rao was sacked two weeks ago on the grounds that he had lost his majority in the state assembly. His dismissal provoked widespread violence.

14 Koreans jailed for stoning Japanese centre

SEUOUL (R) — Fourteen South Koreari students have been jailed for stoning the Japanese embassy's Information Centre in Seoul during a protest against President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to Japan next week, police said Friday.

They were jailed for five to ten days after a Seoul court convicted them of leading the attack on the centre and a police station on Wednesday, a police spokesman said.

In the protest, more than 2,000 students clashed with riot police demanding that Mr. Chun cancel his visit and that Japan end support for what they called Mr. Chun's dictatorship.

Police said they were also questioning 62 other people from Christian youth and student organisations after demonstrations at a Seoul Roman Catholic Church Thursday night.

About 800 demonstrators denounced Mr. Chun's visit form Sept. 6 to 8 as "traitorous" and "sell-out diplomacy with economic animals (the Japanese)."

Japan ruled the Korean peninsula as a colony for 35 years until the end of World War II.

On Thursday the South Korean government expressed regret to Japan over the stoning of the Japanese embassy's Information Centre in Seoul.

More than 2,000 students clashed with riot police during the protests which also marked the 74th anniversary of the start of Japan's 35-year rule over the Korean peninsula.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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POLISH PRESTIDIGITATION

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 8 7 6 2
♡ 9 8 2
◇ 10 3
♣ 8 5 2

WEST
♠ 4 3
♡ K Q 10 6 4
◇ 6 2
♣ A Q J 10

EAST
♠ K Q
♡ J 7 5
◇ J 7 5 4
♣ 9 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ J 10 9 5
♡ A 3
◇ A K Q 9 8
♣ K 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡
2 ♠	3 ♣	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Opening lead: King of ♡.

In the late 1960s, Poland became the first Iron Curtain country to enter world bridge competition. It had a nucleus of talented players and a group of innovative theorists. Polish hridge reached its high weter mark in 1978, when the Polish team won the World Bridge Team Olympiad in New Orleans. Watch Andrzej Milde work his magic on this hand.

"Loose lips sink ahips" was a slogan during the Second World War. They certainly sink many a campaign at the bridge table. Had West wanted to compete further here, he would have been wise to do so with three hearts rather than three clubs. His actual bid of three cluhs gave declarer a blueprint of his hand, and South was quick to seize advantage.

Declarer allowed the king of hearts to win the opening lead and he won tbe heart continuation in hand. It seemed that he would have to lose two club tricks and a trump for down ene, hut watch what happened.

Declarer cashed tbe ace of diamonds, taking care to unblock the ten from the table. He crossed to the ace of spades and then finessed the nine of diamonds. When declarer continued with a high diamond, West ruffed and dummy overruffed.

A heart ruff provided the entry back to declarer'a hand for him to lead two more rounds of diamonds, diacarding two cluhs from tbe table. East had to follow to the first of these and he could ruff the fifth diamond if he so desired, but the contract was safe in either case. The defenders could get no more than one trick in each suit except diamonds.

Would declarer have found the winning line had West's bidding been sligbtly less revealing? Probably, because he cannot make tbe contract if diamonds are 3-3 — he needa a 4-2 split. And if the auit is divided 4-2, chances are that the player with the length in the suit holds the jack. So the diamond finesse is still the percentage play.

Heart-attack survival linked to education, stress

BOSTON (R) — Education, social habits and ability to handle stress strongly influence a man'a chances of survival after suffering a heart attack, a team of U.S. scientists says.

Dr. William Ruberman and his colleagues at the health insurance plan of greater New York say their three-year study showed men who are isolated and under stress have a death rate more than four times higher than gregarious, easy-going men who have also suffered a heart attack.

And those with less than ten years' education are more likely to suffer stress and be socially isolated, they said in a report.

The 11 per cent death rate following heart attack for men with a lot of stress in their lives, they add, is two and a half times bigher than for person experiencing little stress.

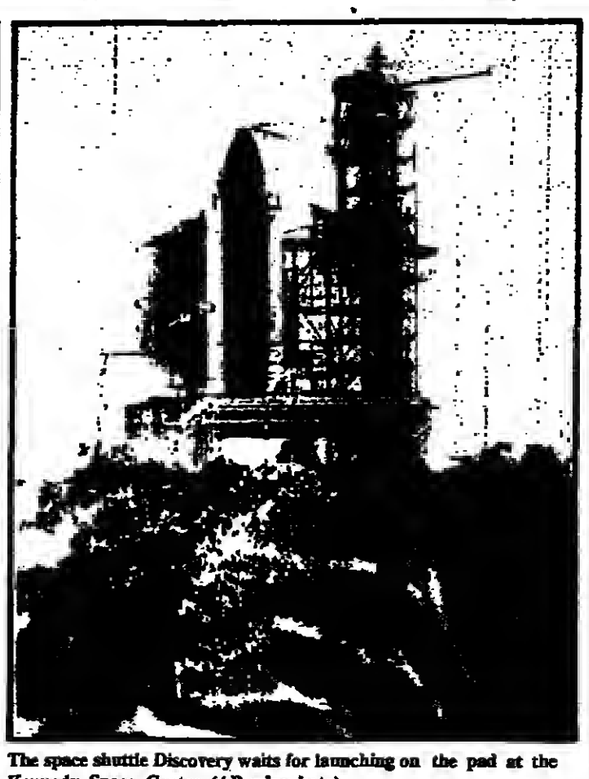
A similar difference was seen in socially isolated men wbo had little contact with friends, relatives or social organisations.

When the two key factors of stress and isolation were combined, the researchers found that the death rate for socially isolated men under stress was 15 per cent — more than four times higher than the deatb rate for the gregarious, easy-going patients.

Of the 2,320 male heart attack victims surveyed in the research, 76 per cent of those who attended school for 10 years or less reported high levels of stress, compared to 44 per cent of those who had more than 12 years' education.

Similarly, 45 per cent of the less educated men said they suffered from social isolation compared to 23 per cent of those who bad more than 12 years of education.

The research was conducted as part of a larger project to determine if drugs called "beta blockers" can prevent a second heart attack.



The space shuttle Discovery waits for launching on the pad at the Kennedy Space Centre (AP wirephoto)

Space shuttle Discovery works fine in orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Discovery, shrugging off the problems which delayed its launch four times, worked perfectly during the first day of its six-day maiden voyage.

"The vehicle is in fine shape," Flight Director Gary Coen told reporters after Discovery, the third orbiter in the shuttle fleet, settled into an orbit about 290 kilometres high.

"We're only working minor items," Mr. Coen added, referring to some insignificant problems which arose during the spaceplane's first day in orbit.

In addition to proving it was indeed flight worthy, Discovery also accomplished one of the major objectives of its first flight, deployment of one of three satellites it carried into orbit.

"We're up bere celebrating," one of the six astroneuts said after they were told the satellite delivery had been a success.

The positioning of the private communications satellite in its proper orbit was important because two other satellites were lost during similar operations in February.

The two satellites were lost — replacement cost $200 million — due to the failures of attached booster rockets called payload assist modules, or PAMs.

The double satellite loss was a shock to the sbuttle programme, whose main source of revenue is the delivery of satellites into orbit.

It was important that Discovery was not victimised by another failure of a PAM, which is made by the McDonnell Douglas Company.

With the successful PAM firing Thursday, Discovery was due to deploy a similar satellite Saturday.

Before that, however, the third satellite in Discovery's record payload manifest was expected to he launched Friday. That craft, which will be used for military communications, was not equipped with a PAM. It had a different type of booster.

In Washington the air force said Thursday it was correcting 14 mejor defects at the new U.S. space shuttle launch pad in California and expected the first launch there to be held on schedule on Oct. 15, 1985.

The space shuttle Discovery whicb flew into orbit from the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida Thursday, is due to be launched next year from the new pad under construction at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.

Air Force Under-Secretary Edward Aldridge strongly denied recent charges broadcast by NBC News that the Vandenberg pad could explode if construction problems were not solved.

"Let me assure you and the American taxpayer — and I can't be more emphatic — there is no substance to the allegations that the launch pad will blow up when the shuttle is launched from Vandenberg next year," be told reporters.

"I am predicting the future, which is most difficult," Mr. Aldridge said. "But right now we see no major show-stoppers that would cause us to delay. I cannot rule it out, but I can't say we will have a delay at this point."

24 people missing after Cameroun plane fire

YAOUNDE (R) — Twenty-four people on an aircraft which caught fire at Cameroun's Douala Airport Thursday are still unaccounted for, Yaounde Radio said Friday.

In the latest of a series of conflicting reports on the number of dead and injured, the radio said 90 of the 116 people aboard were treated for injuries in three Douala hospitals.

On Thursday the radio said 100 people died in the accident but later revised this to two people.

The plane, e Cameroun Air Lines Boeing 737, caught fire while taxiing to the runway of Douala Airport on its way to Yaounde, the capital of this West African country.

On Thursday night the radio launched an appeal to passengers who escaped to present themselves to a commission of inquiry.

The radio has not identified the two dead or said whether the seven crew members were among the dead or injured.

The airport has been closed since Thursday but the radio said that a flight from Paris would arrive as scheduled.

A police official in Douala said Thursday that explosions were heard after the plane caught fire.

Crash will not delay B-1 production, Pentagon says

WASHINGTON (R) — The crash of s B-1 bomber in California's Mojave Desert on Wednesday is unlikely to delay testing or production of one of America's major strategic weapons, the Pentagon said Thursday.

One of four B-1a prototype aircraft, which have been involved in tests since 1974, crashed on a low-level flight and one of the three crew was killed.

The cause of the first B-1 crash was still being probed, Air Force Under-Secretary Edward Aldridge told reporters.

The Reagan administration has ordered 100 B-1b bombers at a cost of more than $200 million each. Mr. Aldridge said the first would roll off the assembly line on schedule next Tuesday.

"We anticipate no impact on the projected first flight of the B-1b in early October or the overall project," he said.

Congress has estimated the overall cost of the B-1 programme at $28 billion, though the air force has projected a figure of $20.5 billion.

The new bomber has become a major campaign issue in this year's presidential election. Democratic candidate Walter Mondale has pledged to cancel the B-1. President Reagan says the plane is necessary for U.S. defence.

The B-1b is designed to carry nuclear bombs and cruise missiles and would replace the ageing B-52 bombers. It can fly 11,928 kilometres at supersonic speeds without refuelling and approach target at very low or high altitude. It has some so-called "stealth" technology to confuse enemy radar detection.

Eighteen B-1b bombers are scheduled to be completed in the coming year.

The first B-1a flew in 1974. The plane that crashed on Wednesday first flew in 1976.

U.S. considers sending new jets to El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — U.S. officials here say the American Defence Department is considering sending aircraft capable of firing 18,000 rounds a minute to boost the firepower of El Salvador's already controversial air force.

According to the officials, the AC-47 twin-prop gunship is being evaluated for use by El Salvador's U.S.-backed armed forces in their war against left-wing guerrillas.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering told Reuters in a recent interview: "There is no firm decision on the AC-47 hut it is certainly a piece of equipment under consideration."

Mounted with three rapid-fire "mini-guns" capable of shooting 6,000 rounds per minute each, the AC-47 is a slow-moving, low-flying plane capable of putting a bullet in every square inch of an area the size of a football field.

Its massive firepower and smoking guns earned it the nickname "puff the magic dragon" in Vietnam.

Increasingly over the past year, El Salvador's Air Force has uses U.S.-supplied jets to bomb guerrillas. Human rights groups say the raids inflict more casualties on civilians near combat zones than on guerrillas, who have learned to avoid the bombs.

Officials said the Reagan administration is considering sending as many as three AC-47's to El Salvador, where almost five years of civil war have left an estimated 45,000 people dead and the country's economy devastated.

Some U.S. government and military officials have recommended using the AC-47 instead of the bombing jets because firepower can be more precisely controlled, inflicting more casualties on rebels of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Canadian Conservatives forecast to win elections

OTTAWA (R) — Brian Mulroney, a political novice when bc took over leadership of Canada's Conservatives only last year, now seems poised to become prime minister after next Tuesday's general election.

All opinion polls forecast that the former Montreal mining executive, 45, will easily oust newly-installed Liberal Prime Minister John Turner.

The apparent resurgence of the Conservatives has taken a short time in a country that had begun to look like a one-party democracy after years of Liberal domination under flamboyant Pierre Trudeau.

In the last 21 years, the Conservatives have run the federal government for just nine months — during 1979-80 under Joe Clark, the man Mr. Mulroney ousted in June 1983 in bis first run for political office.

Like Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Mulroney is a suave Montrealer equally at ease in English and French. The Conservatives forgave his inexperience and sensed that at last they had found a leader who could win Quebec province, hastion of Liberal power.

Mr. Turner, huoyed by victory in the Liberal leadership race, went into the election campaign with a healthy lead in opinion polls over Mr. Mulroney.

On taking office, he agreed to Mr. Trudeau's demand that 17 of the outgoing prime minister's parliamentary followers be given patronage posts as ambassadors, senators and state corporation executives.

Mr. Turner had tried to portray himself as a new political figure to an electorate eager for change, and criticism of the patronage appointments became a recurring issue throughout the campaign.

In addition, Mr. Turner sounded stilted and never looked at ease on television where the more relaxed Mulroney seemed the winner in debates with him.

Mr. Turner rushed into the election after an exhausting and expensive party leadership hattle. He came up against a thoroughly prepared Conservative machine that had already picked 200 election candidates.

Halfway through the campaign Mr. Turner fired his campaign director Bill Lee.

He replaced him with Trudeau loyalist Keith Davey, known as "the rainmaker" for his skill at changing the course of elections.

Mr. Turner was also criticised by the media and women's groups for giving two prominent Liberal women pats on the bottom by way of a friendly greeting. He belatedly apologised — the day before he went on television for a debate on women's issues.

Mr. Mulroney started the eight-week campaign falteringly, hut his growing confidence and simply phrased calls for change have combined with Mr. Turner's gaffes and a stream of polls favourable to the Conservatives to make him look like the winner.

Mr. Mulroney, an electrician's son who rose to be a labour relations lawyer and mining tycoon, tried for the Conservative leadership in 1976 hut lost to outsider Joe Clark.

He tried again in June 1983, defeated Mr. Clark and united the squabbling Conservatives.

In the last parliament, the Liberals held 74 of Quebec's 75 seats. The largely French-speaking province supplied half of their majority.

Now political analysts predict that the Conservatives could land up to 30 seats in Quebec. That would be their best performance since John Diefenbaker swept to power in 1958.

Mr. Mulroney himself is contesting a remote Quebec constituency on the St. Lawrence River where he took on a Liberal with a 16,000 majority and seems sure of victory.

Mr. Turner, 55, quit as Trudeau's finance minister in 1975 in a policy row and became a corporate lawyer in Toronto.

When Mr. Trudeau announced last February that he was stepping down, Mr. Turner returned from almost nine years of self-imposed exile from politics to win the Liberal leadership and, automatically, become prime minister.

Defeat on Tuesday would make his period in office the briefest of any Canadian prime minister this century.

Shortly after becoming leader, Turner called the election and — taking a big gamble — decided to stand for parliament in the west coast city of Vancouver, an electoral desert for the Liberals under Trudeau. Polls suggest he is facing defeat there.

Brussels police discover drugs bound for Zaire's embassy

BRUSSELS (R) — A big shipment of marijuana bound for Zaire's Luxembourg embassy was discovered when the drugs fell out of a crate that crashed from a Cargo plane on to the tarmac at Brussels Airport, police said Thursday.

An airport police official told Reuters the discovery was made on Wednesday after a Zairean diplomat had officially claimed a shipment of several crates said to contain uniforms for militants of Zaire'a single party, the Popular Revolutionary Movement.

They were to be forwarded to the Zaire embassy in Luxembourg, the official said.

One crate accidentally burst open on the tarmac when it fell from the Zairean plane, revealing the marijuana, the official said. A total of 228 kilos was recovered from the crates.

The official said the case had been handed to the Belgian public prosecutor, but be doubted whether action could be taken against diplomatically immune Zairean officials.

The drugs would be destroyed, he said.

The shipment of Bangui-type marijuana, packed in wheat flour bags, was flown in on Tuesday evening on a routine cargo flight from Kinshasa, he said.

The Zaire embassy in Luxembourg declined to comment on the report.

Police said this was not the first case of illegal drug imports by Zairean diplomats. They recalled the case of a Zairean woman diplomat found in possession of marijuana at Brussels Airport about three years ago.

Opponents of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko's regime have repeatedly alleged that illegal exports of marijuana are being used by Kinshasa on a regular basis to fill the country's coffers with foreign currency.

A spokesman at the public prosecutor's office later confirmed that a large shipment of marijuana had been found at the Brussels Airport but refused to comment on the owners or the addressee of the narcotics.

"I can't confirm nor deny any diplomatic implications. All I can say is that the cases were bound for Luxembourg," the spokesman said.

He said no arrests had been made, adding he did not expect any to occur.

COLUMN

Dali injured in castle fire

PUBOL, Spain, (R) — Spanish surrealist painter Salvador Dali, 80, escaped with slight burns on his right leg when a fire broke out in his bedroom at his 12th Century castle home here while he was asleep, his staff said. Dali was carried to safety by his nurses and his friend and Secretary Robert Descharnes. Doctors who attended him described his burns as minor and said he was not in any danger. "Dali was very lucky because Descharnes was sleeping close by and be was woken by the smoke. When he got into Dali's bedroom the place was thick with smoke. Minutes later and it would have been too late," the painter's lawyer Miguel Domenech told Renters by telephone.

Vicar refuses weddings that clash with soccer matches

MICKLEOVER, England (R) — A vicar in this central England village has told couples he will not wed them on Saturday afternoons when be wants to attend soccer matches. "Football is one of the few opportunities I have for recreation. I don't have a day off," Ben Crockett, 70, said. He has been a fervent fan on his local derby team for 20 years. "I can normally come to a satisfactory and pleasant compromise with couples who want to marry on Saturday afternoons which clash with games," he added. But one couple has now protested by arranging their wedding at another church and sent a letter of complaint to the Bishop of Derby.

Thai nightclub operator killed

BANGKOK (R) — A leading Thai nightclub operator was shot dead at pointblank range here by an unknown gunman, police said Friday. Pichai Kitpanich, a former film star, was shot three times at a parking lot as he was about to enter his Rolls-Royce limousine Thursday. The gunman escaped. Pichai had been dubbed Thailand's High Hefner for introducing Playboy Bunny-style constumes for hostesses at his exclusive club, which catered to Bangkok's super-rich.

Bandits gun down 4 Pakistani police

KARACHI (R) — At least four police officers have been shot dead and three others seriously wounded in what police Thursday described as the most serious confrontation with armed bandits in the past 30 years. The encounter followed a raid on the bandits' hideout on the outskirts of Karachi, police said. Bandits in the southern province of Sind, armed with automic weapons smuggled out of neighbouring Afghanistan, have killed more than a dozen police officers over the past year, according to police sources.

Soviets plan new Siberian city

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union plans a big new city in the frozen north of Siberia to develop a huge gas deposit, the official News Agency TASS said. It will have tens of thousands of inhabitants and be one of the world's most northern cities. The gas field is in the Yamburg peninsula, 2,400 kilometres northeast of Moscow.

Scientists report possible evidence of Atlantis

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet scientists have dredged sand and silt deposits from the floor of the Northern Atlantic Ocean which they believe may be remains of the lost continent of Atlantis, TASS News Agency said. Scientists who analysed the sediment discovered they had been deposited as little as 5,000 years ago, TASS said. It did not say where the samples had been dredged. "Oceanologists and geologists are inclined to consider them the eroded remains of the legendary land which had been overwhelmed by the ocean shortly before that," TASS added. Arguments over the existence of Atlantis bave raged ever since the ancient Greek philosopher Plato wrote in the Fourth Century B.C. that a natural disaster swept away the land 5,500 years before his own time.